ports condition fair, but plant heese sain in many counties. Iowa conditions vary greatly, all kinds of conditions being found. It will average about fair. Wis-consin reports fair condition generally. In most places the crop is well protected.

FAVOR THE CANAL.

31 to 21-Its Provisions.

The Senators who voted nay are as fol

should be used on the chank; that every dollar of stock should represent a dollar expended; that the aggregate contracts shall not exceed \$70,000,000; that no corpo-ration in which stockholders are interest-ed should do any of the work. An amend-

ment requiring the work to be done by United States citizens working eight

The bill in brief directs the issue of \$70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each

NUMBER 44.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE FINANCIAL EMERGENCY.

Bays Another Bond Issue Is the Only Way to Prevent a Constant Drain of Gold-Sees Very Good Cause for

National Integrity at Stake.

The President on Monday sent to both houses of Congress a message on the financial situation, substantially withdrawing his support from the plan outlined in the Carlisle bill and outlining the only policy which seems to him now pos sible to maintain the gold reserve. The message is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last annual message I commended to the serious coinsideration of the Congress the condition of our national finances, and, in connection with the subject, indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to turnish protection seniors impending danfurnish protection against impending dan ger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deen it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our fluxuital soundness and aver; business disaster and universal dis-

tress among our people.

"Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing, and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am. now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates addi-tional or different legislation.

Party to Be Laid Aside.
"With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength and with ple whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our prog-ress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender

stand in the way of our prosperity.
"It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should failto see patriotic duty in honestly and sin-cerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly, this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammeled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantages. We may well remember that if we are threatened with fuancial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned, and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an exfor permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrons conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyrangy of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyrangy of preconceived opinions, to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclosed vision a safe and

onable protection. Distrust a Great Trouble. "The real trouble which confronts us

"The real trouble which conferent us consists in a lack of confidence, wide-spread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the effects of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either out of the impossibility of either our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and keeping it in the treasury or canceling a conse

"The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds Secretary Should Have Authority. that can be so issued were authorized nearly twenty five years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as invest. ing ratio from their desirability as invest-nents. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the kinneial character of our Government.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single Government obliga-tion, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at

The Stubborn Facts.

We have outstanding about \$500,000,000,000 of currency notes of the Government, for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties for profit or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operaas private parties for profit or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than \$300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstauding such redemption they are all still outstanding.

"Since the 17th day of January, 1894, ser bonded interest bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the pur-

best of obtaining gold to replenish our two reserve. "Two issues were made, kmounting to \$50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As aresult of the first issue there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103,000,000 in gold were drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58. necessary, and upon that more than sos, 000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$60,000,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the trensury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government obligations or in any per

proving our pecuniary situation.

"The financial events of the last year suggests facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention. More than one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars in gold have been drawn less of the treasury during the year for induce him to stay.

the purpose of shipping abroad or hourd-ing at home. While nearly one hundred and three millions of the same were drawn out during the first ten months of the year. the year, a sam aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about sixty-nine millions, was drawn out dur-ing the following two months, thus indi-cating a marked acceleration of the de-pleting process with the lapse of time.

Obligations Still Outstanding. "The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities

iccumulate. . "Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may b issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national

"Our gold reserve has again reached such a state of diminution as to require its speedy re-enforcement. The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss, not only to our national credit and prosperity, and to financial enterprise, but to those of our neonle who seek employment as a mean of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

"It will hardly do to say that a simple

increase of revenue will cure our troubles The apprehension now, existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of eur revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have, There is now in the treasury a comfort-able surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

Silver Question Not the Issue. "I cannot see that differences of opin ion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our cur-rency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation They have to consider the question of na-tional credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted on as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the ques-tion now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the mean ing of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrange-

"Besides the treasury notes which cortainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$000,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preserva-tion of our national honer and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply our-

ing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence. I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the

"In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes and the treasury notes issue for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our Government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favor-

ably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. "I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. I do not see why they should not num. I do not see way they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obliga-tions and long bonds are most salable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well permitted at his discretion to receive

be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be canceled. "I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a they can easily be adjusted to such a

"In conclusion I desire to frankly con-fess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that ter results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disa is suspected to the strict of the strict of the strict of the every national obligation.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Benvenuto Cellini tells in his menoirs of his hallucinations. On one occasion he visited the Coliseum, which he found lighted with a great globe of are and filled with demons, who conversed with him as long as they could

MAY CONCLUDE TO WIPE OUT GUATEMALA.

Bellef that She Will Settle the Boundary Dispute by Taking Possession of Guatemala and linking It a Mex-Ican State-Nicaragua Bill Passes.

War Cloude Flying.

Mexico City advices say that if Mexico is pashed into the fight over the international boundary her policy will be, as outlined from the first by General Diaz and his cabinet, to the effect that this dispute and other little rettors will be settled. and other little matters will be settled once and forever, and the necessary pace and lurever, and It is prophesied means used to that end. It is prophesied markers that Mexico will settle In some quarters that Mexico will settle the boundary line by quietly appropriat-ing the whole Guatemalan republic as a part of the United States of Mexico, with the City of Mexico as its capital, and with the chief executive of the Mexican



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ.

republic as its ruler. In an interview with the Salvadorian minister, Don Jacinto Castellanos, he said that he considered the final declaration of war against Guntemala as a calamity which ought to be avoided it possible, and which, he thinks, will be averted by the final recognition of the justice of Mexico's claims. It will be remembered that Salvador is in the position of a friendly neighbor to Guntemala, and so will use all its influence to preserve the peace. ence to preserve the peace.



MAP SHOWING THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN MEXICO AND GUATE-MALA. X WHERE MEXICAN TROOPS ARE BEING MASSED.

whole Mexican republic over the Guate-malan episode, and of the activity of that government in pushing forward prepara-tions for a war to the finish. This sort of thing is not to the taste of Salvador or the other Central American republics. President Barrios, of Guatemala, is feared by some of the other republics on account of his vaulting ambition to be ruler of all Central America, and so his demands carry some weight with them when leveled at his weaker neighbors.

Rushing Troops to the Front.

The Mexican government has pushed fresh forces into the Guatemalan frontier almost daily, and camp quarters for a large body of men have been arranged for. A few Guatemalans living in the vicinity. A few Guatemalans bring in the vicinity of Comitan have quietly left for their native country, and others who are disgusted with the course of President Barries and the Guatemalan administration have fled to Mexico rather than be pressed into an unwilling service. Reports from the other side of the border are that from the other side of the border are that Guntemala is using every effort to work up feelings of patriotism among the peo-ple, in the hope of obtaining large reinforcements to continuo its bluff against Mexico. When persuasion fails it is given out that when the government needs men it will press them into service. Nearly every horse within 100 miles of the border has been secured by some reasures another already and a stronger of the secured by some secured by some secured by some the secure of means or another already, and a stren

yous effort is being made to secure more tious effort is being made to secure more. The uncommunicative policy of the Guntemalan government is having a disastrous effect upon the public order, and many alarms are constantly felt by the residents of the frontier, fearing an invasion of the mounted Mexican rurales. It is generally felt that should war ensue, the frontier will be so overrun by troops and pillaging renegades that life will be

WINTER-WHEAT CROP.

Reports from Ten States Show It to Be in Fairly Good Condition.

The Farmers' Review has received report from its correspondents in ten States on the condition of winter wheat. In Illinois the crop has generally gone into winter quarters in fair condition, though having obtained small growth in some counties. Wherever it is covered with snow the prospects are good. Som counties report ground frozen hard, with no snow cover. In such cases injury to the plant is feared. In Indiana the plant is doing well, and is generally covered with snow. Ohio reports generally good conditions. In many countles no large growth has been made, but this small growth is enough to start it well in the spring, provided no disaster overtakes it. The snow covering is good. In Michigan the crop is in fair shape, but too lightly covered with snow in some localities Kentucky reports crop in good condition, having been generally fairly protected. The start in some countles was poor but

Central American union against Mexico Company, of Nicaragua, of the principal in the present fight seems to be growing of said bond and the interest accruing less and less every day. The minister of thereon, and as if accrues." An additional self-account well informed of the high spirit of the whole Mexican republic over the Guate total \$100,000,000 thus issued is to be used a six of the activity of that used in constructing the inter-oceanic canal. The Secretary of the Treasury is to have general supervision of the project. nediate charge of the work. Of this work the President is to designate ten nembers, no more than two from any one The United States is to receive \$70,000,000 of canal company stock in re



THE PROPOSED WATERWAY. Map showing the route of the Nicaragua Canal, the connection with Chicago, Pacific, and the old course around Cape

turn for guaranteeing the bonds, and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the projecty of the canal company.

LOST IN THE STORM.

Five Barges with Crews and Passer

gers Founder at Sca.

The tug Sca King reports that they lost ive barges off Point Judith, Conn. Ten

in the barges off Point Judith, Conn. Ten men and three women were drowned. The barges were all owned by John Sculty, Perth Amboy, and their cargoes aggregated 3,500 tons of coal consigned to Providence and New York. Captain Umstead, who is in charge of the tug, says: "At midnight a gale sprang up, accompanied by blinding snow. At 3 in the morning the tow began pulling in a way that indicated trouble. All hands a gathered aft in order to avert the threatened catastrophe. When three steen barges broke away and foundered, we struggled hard to save the two remaining struggled hard to save the two remaining barges. At 6 o'clock they went down

A man who finds no satisfaction in himself, seeks for it in vain elsewhere.

damage is reported from drouth and poor snow protection. The general average is fair. In Kansas the condition is general-ly good, though many western counties report injury by drouth. Nebraska re-ports condition fair, but plant needs rain

Bovernment Finances in a Worse Con dition than at Any Time Since the Through Congressional Action.

The Nicaragna Bill Passes the Senate, The bill piedging the faith of the United States to do the construction of the Nicatongua canal passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 31 years to 21 mays. It was United States treas ury on Saturday morn-ing was worse than it has been at any cisive vote of al year to 21 hays. It was the termination of a debate which has insted since the present session of Con-gress began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of Congress of the wast project so long and vigorously urged for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the United States govern-cent standing as grouper for the execu-Currency. we use close its doors and place a bank examiner in charge. If it were a private firm or corporation it would be placed in the hands of a receiver. Not only have the entire prohase of bonds last Novemthe content with the Content states government standing as sponsor for the execution of the work. The final vote was not secured until 6.30 o'clock at night, but, not withstanding the lateness of the hour, there was an exceptionally full Senate, owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the lateness of the lat tion of the long discussion. The Nicar-aguan minister and many other diplomats interested in the project had sents in the diplomatic galleries throughout the vot-ing on the many amendments and the

ber been exhausted, and the reserve fund depleted way below the danger line, but the gold coin in the treasury has been reduced to about \$12,000,000, and the diffduced to about \$12,000,000, and the difference between that amount and the total of gold is represented by bullion—bricks of uncoined metal. When the first bond issue was ordered last January there was \$65,650.175 in gold in the vaults. In November, when the President issued the second loan, it had again dropped to \$57,667,709. Friday the reserve fund was officially stated to be \$58,921,000.

The Senators who voted nay are as follows: Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Cafery, Call, Cockrell, Daniel, Davis, George, Gray, Hill, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Mills, Palmer, Peffer, Pettigrew, Turpie, Vilas, Wolcott; total, 21. Besides these Smith, Coke, Hayris, Lindsay, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Roach, Vest, Berry, Hansbrough, Pasco, McPherson, Teller, Bate, McLaurin and Voorhees were paired against the bill and Stewart of Nevada was present and not voting. In amending the bill it was provided that only American goods and materials should be used on the canal; that every dollar of stock should represent a dollar

Expect a Sensation the weather bureau.

was indicted some years ago for forg-ing vouchers by which the Government was robbed of several hundred thousand dollars. He lived in New York under a false name

Relics in the Rubbish. ell get rid of.'

At another time he discovered in a nigeon-hole the original of the letter Martha Washington wrote in response to resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the father of his country should be buried in the crypt of the Capi-tol, in which she gives her objections to that plan. Last summer the assistant li-bravian of the Senate discovered on the top of a bookcase in a dark store-room a dozen volumes of official reports that could not be duplicated for love or money, and were supposed to be out of existence.

MEXICO'S BLOOD. UP. the plant seems improving. In Missouri the conditions vary greatly, Considerable damage is reported from drouth and poor

UNITED STATES TREASURY IS AL-

War - Little Prospect of Relief

HE condition of the

and expenditures, leaving the treasury in a worse condition than it was before, be-cause the annual interest charge has been increased indefinitely at the rate of \$5,800,000. Of the \$116,000,000 in gold that was brought into the treasury by the sale of bonds it is estimated that \$76,000, 000 has been shipped to Europe and \$40, 000,000 concealed in the vaults of banks and trust companies; the tin boxes of speculators and timid people and the stockings of misers, who expect to see gold at a premium soon. There has been a deficit of \$44,500,000 in the public revenues during the five months past, and even the most sanguine student of financial affairs will not venture a prediction that this condition will soon improve. In the meantime the gold in the Bank of England has increased from \$135,920,000 on Jan. 25, 1894, to \$176,790,000 on Jan. 25, 1894, to \$176,790,000 on Jan. 25, 1895, and in the Bank of France from \$340,560,000 to \$421,620,000.

Senator Aldrich believes that a bill nu-

thorizing the issue of treasury certifi-cates or exchequer bills from time to time in order to cover temporary deficien-cies in the revenue can be carried through the Senate as a separate measure, but other members believe that action will finally be taken by means of amendments attached in the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill. A provision for a bond issue at a lower rate and for a shorter term than under existing law might possi by be carried as part of an appropriation bill, although some of the Republican Senators doubt whether such a proposi-tion could receive a majority in both houses or would be allowed by the silver men to pass the Senate.

> PR

who had shortly before been dismissed from the secret service force. It is said that Howgate's whereabouts have been known to the Government authorities for several years, but for some mysterious reason he was permitted to remain at large, although a reward of \$5,000 was offered for his arrest. Drummond learned Howgate's fictitious name and location while he was in office, and as soon as he was dismissed from the service arrested him in order to secure the reward. The fraudulent vouchers, upon which the indictment was found, have disappeared from the files of the treasury, and the District Attorney has been unable to find any trace of them. Nor is he able to discover who is responsible for their disappearance. There are whispers to the effect that the reputations of certain men of high position, both dead and living, or migh position, both dead and nying, are involved in the case, although no names have been publicly mentioned, and it is not believed that the District Attorney will be able to convict even Howgate for lack of evidence. It may be shown that he did not enjoy the results of his frauds alone, although the influ-ence of those implicated may prevent the real truth from being disclosed, and will real truth from being disclosed, and will certainly prevent any one from being

Relies in the Rubbieh.

In the file-room and document-rooms at the Capitol, secreted under piles of useless Government publications and the accumulated dust of years, lie many precious papers and books, whose existence is forgotten, or at least is unknown. Not long ago one of the file clerks of the house of Representatives found elect. House of Representatives found eight autograph letters of Washington in the midst of a pile of old records which his superior officer thought he "might just us

MOST EMPTY.

Gold Flows Out.

time since the close of the war. If the Government were a national bank the Comptroller of the

It has taken just about a year to exhaust the \$116,000,000 of gold that has been borrowed by the Government to meet the difference between its revenues

A sensation is expected when the How-gate case comes to trial. Capt. Howgate of the army, formerly assistant chief of

until last November, when he was arrest-ed by a detective named Drunmond,

There are doubtless other books and manuscripts of equal value in the dust and dark that should be carefully preserved. It would be a good thing for Congress to employ some man who knows all about such things to go through the files and select the chaff from the wheat. The rubbish can go to the paper-mill, but the important records should be arranged for preservation. As it is now, changes are made frequently, overhauls the files and makes the room he needs

by throwing out what he considers use

The President of the United States al-ways uses new money. He never gets any old notes, except in change when making purchases. His salary is paid him in installments of \$4,166.66 each on nim in installments of 34,160,00 each on the last day of every month, and the treasurer always makes it a point to send him notes of the latest issue. Mr. Gleveland, as his predecessors have done, keeps a private bank account with Riggs & Co. his salary to pay current expenses an setting a good example by putting the rest aside for a rainy day.

STEVE ELKINS.

Nominated by Republicans of West Virginia for Senator.
Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. whom the Republicans have nominated o succeed United States Senator J. N.



STEPHEN B. ELKINS. Ohio, in 1841. He is the son of a farmer. In early life his family removed to Missouri, where he graduated from the State University. In 1804 he was admitted to the practice of law. Shortly afterward he removed to New Mexico, and during the first year of his residence there was elected to the Legislature. President Johnson appointed him to the position of United States Attorney for the Territory, an office which he held till his election to the Forty-third Congress in 1872. He served two terms, Mr. Elkins was appointed Secretary of Wes hy President pointed Secretary of War by President Harrison, and since the close of Harrison's term, has been devoting his atten-tion to his railroad and coal interests. His wife is a daughter of Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. Mr. Elkins is several times a millionaire.

WIDOW OF THE "PATHFINDER."

Helpmeet of the Republican Party's The remains of General John C Fr. mont were recently laid in their last rest-ing place in Rockland Cemetery, near Sparkill, N. Y., and

a handsome monument will soon be erected over the spot. The widow of the famous "Pathfinder," who was the Republican party's first candidate for President, is now about 70 years of age and is living in Los Angeles with her daughter. Mrs.

Fremont was the daughter of Thomas MRS. J. C. FREMONT Beuton, the famous United States Senator, and was born in Virginia. She be tor, and was born in virginia. Some oc-came Mrs. Fremont when a mere girl and was so closely identified with the adven-tures and aspirations of the young ex-plorer, soldier and politician that "Fre-mont and Jessie" became the rallying cry when Fremont ran for President.

TWO BRAVE GIRLS

Who Helped to Rescue Eighteen Ship

wrecked Norwegians.
The Norwegian Government will short take steps to reward in a suitable man ner Captain Robert Broadbent, of the life-saving station at Santa Rosa Island, Fin., and his two brave daughters for sav-ing the lives of eighteen persons on a shipwrecked Norwegian vessel five months

The Santa Rosa station is located si miles from Pensacola on a sand reef forty-three miles long and varying from 400 yards to a mile in width. The sta tion is in charge of Capt. Broadbent, who resides on the island with his wife and discovered a vessel stranded a few mile west of the station. The life-saving orey was not on duty, and the only help avail-



ISABELLE AND SARAH BROADBENT. able was the captain's two buxom daugh-

ters, Isabella, aged 16, and Sarah, aged 13. With the aid of these two brave girls the captain manned the beach apparatus and hastened to the scene. The paratus and assence to the scene. The life line was shot aboard the vessel with all possible haste, and eighteen despairing and trightened people were landed and conveyed to a place of safety. The young ladies labored heroically, and although the task was an arduous one they neve faltered until the work of rescue was completed. After the shipwrecked people were landed on terra firms the vesse sank. The wrecked craft proved to be the Norwegian bark Catharine.

Many a man's gravest mistake has been attempting too much

COUNTY OFFICERS,

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. S. G. Taylor, Paster Services at 10:20 o'clock s.m. and 7½ p.m. Sun-lay school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Phursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are con-dially invited to attend.

Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and vening at the usual hour. Sunday-achool folowing morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. a. Henritry, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 0:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at :30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. lev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Bervices every Sunlay at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M.

M. A. Bares, W. M. A. Taylon, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 167, meets on he 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-ernoon. Mes. M. E. Hanson, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAVLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123.-JOHN F. HUNE, H. P.

deets every Tuesday evening. M. Simpson, N. G. J. PATTERSON, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No.

S. G. TAYLOR, Scoretary. CRAWFORD TENT, R. O. T. M., No. 102.-

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141.-Mosts first and third Wednesday of each month

MARIUS HANSON, C. C. J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

second and last Wednesday of each month.
S. S. CLAGGETT, C. R.:
F. HAREINGTON, R. S. WAGNER CAMP. S. OF V., No. 143.-Meets

first and third Saturday of each month.

L. J. Pattienson, Captain.
En. Beill, 1st Sergeant. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meets

SABAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

regular session every Monday evening. GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com-

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STABLE, GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.
First-class sign at all times. Good accommodation for farmers' or tave ore' tourns. Saless made on commission, and an infaction guaranteed.

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Fine JOB PRINTING

Blaine Beuter Plain ..

I. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday

meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

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leets every third Tuesday in each moni A. TAYLOB, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137 .-

116.—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCullough, C. P.

Meets every Saturday evening.
A. McKay, Com.
WM. Woodfield, R. E.

ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MAIN I. STALET, W. M.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700.-Meeta

every first and third Wednesday of each month. LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.-Meets in

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Office and Residence one door south of Me. hodist Church.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

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GRAYLING HOUSE,

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the dayot and business houses, is newly built, fornished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commend throughout.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near comer Michigan Avenue and Ralicoad Street. Prompt attention given all customers. Oct. 1, 10,

CEDAR STREET.

WANAMAKER IS SUED.

SAID TO HAVE VIOLATED THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Gull-Covered Ice Floe Mistaken for the Chicora's Hull-Naval Mon in Peril-Japan Turns China Down New Loan Will Help.

Suit Against John Wanamaker.
At Philadelphia, Edward J. Brooks instituted proceedings in the United States Court against the firm of John Wanamaker for the Government to w *\$1,000 for an alleged violation by efendants of the contract labor law. Brooks claims that on account of an advertisement in a London paper he can vertuement in a London paper he came to this country and was employed in Wanamaker's silk department; that his passage money was deducted; and that, although the understanding was that he was to hold his position for two years, he was discharged at the end of the first

TRADE LIVES INHOPE.

Probable Negotiation of Bonds En-

Courages All Lines.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Irade says: "Things look better, hecuse it is believed that a new loan will be negotiated. There was need for relief, since January closed with the heuviest reserved and loan model in any model. since January closed with the heaviest exports of gold ever made in any month, and the heaviest withdrawals of gold from the trensury, \$43,408,108, the hope of a new loan being the one thing, which has lifted prices during the past few plays. January leaves behind it the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known; for cotton, iron and its products, wool and silver the lowest monthly aver-age ever known, and for wheat a range above the minimum, but yet declining rap Idly toward that point. Industrial opera ns have not materially diminished though it has been a disappointing month tuse the revival expected has not

ENVOYS GO HOME.

Japan Refuses to Treat with China

The ambassadors sent to Tokio, Japan, or China to negotiate terms of peace, as was supposed, were given no power by their own government to decide any questions whatever. Japan refuses to treat with any emissaries not authorized to de-termine issues on the spot and empower-ed to bind the empire of China to faithfully carry out any terms agreed upon China's ambassadors, with their impos-ing retinues, started on their return home, baving accomplished nothing, not even having been officially recognized as commissioned agents of the government they claim to represent. They were practi-cally told to go home.

BRUTAL NEGRO IS THRASUED.

Charles Tucker Whipped for Illtreat-ing His Mother.

Particulars are received of an assault

Particulars are received of an assault made by whitecappers upon Charles Tucker, a vicious negro who lives near Smithton, Mo. Tucker, it is claimed, has frequently beaten his nged mother. The other night a party of twenty men wearing white caps went to Tucker's house and marched him to a schoolhouse a half mile away, where he was stripped to the waist and flogged until the skin on his back was cut into ribhons. The whitecap back was cut into ribbons. The whitecap rs then took Tucker to his home an reatened to lynch him if he ill-treated his mother again.

FAIR RAPIDLY ASSUMING SHAPE

Nashville Men Impressed by the Progress Made at Atlanta. Director General Willis, Secretary Kil-lebrew and Messrs. Hall, Clarke and Bryan, of the Nashville Centennial Exposition directory, visited the headquar-ters at Atlanta of the Cotton States and International Exposition en route to Washington, where they appeared befor 3 Congressional committee in behalf of an appropriation for a Government exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial. These gen en were enthusiastic in their prais of Atlanta's achievements and expressed the hope that they might be able to do a

A dispatch to London from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chin Klang stating that a party of officers from the American warship Con pose of shooting game. They by accident shot a Chinaman. The populace became infuriated and attacked, seized and carried off the whole party. The commander of the Concord sent an armed force of blue jackets and marines to receive cord landed at Chin Kinng for the pur blue jackets and marines to rescue then at all hazards. Further news in regard to the affair is anxiously awaited.

Loss of a British Steamer The British steamer Ituni, Capt. Smith grounded and foundered off St. Michael's

Agores. The Ituni sailed from Londo Nov. 20 for Demarara and put into St. Michael's in distress. Repairs were made and she proceeded on her voyage Dec 16, arriving at Barbadoes on Dec. 28. She was on her return trip to London when the present disaster occurred.

Illusive Hopes for a Lost Boat. All Chicago was startled Sunday by the report that the hull of the lost Chicary was to be seen off South Chicago, and that there were living men aboard. Fire Chief Swenie at once dispatched tw tugs in search, but the object proved to be an iceberg, with seagulls and duck filtting about its sides.

Brouwer & McGower Suspend. Brouwer & McGowan, of New York innounced their suspension on the Stock Exchange. The liabilities amount to thout \$400,000, principally due to the shrinkage of securities in manufactur ing and other corporations in which th firm is largely interested.

Death of a Chicagoan

A Chicagoan by the name of Fitzgeraldied at one of the prominent hotels of the lity of Mexico under suspicious sur The cause of his death i being investigated by the authorities.

To Open Indiana Coal Mines. Chicago and Cleveland capitalists have leased a great deal of land on the west side of the Wabash River and will open coal mines. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road is to run a branch line of miles, south from Clinton on that

side of the river to handle the output. Held Un in His Own Store. Held Up in His Own Store.

Monday night Bert Whitehead, a Muncie, Ind., merchant, was robbed in his store by unmasked men. They redieved him of \$50. The men said they were satisfied and would not molest the money drawer, walked out of the store backward and esqueed. LONG STRIKE IS OVER!

" auft

Brooklyn Trolley Lines in Undisputed Control of the Owners. Every trolley line in the city of Brooklyn was in operation Wednesday morning accept one. The strike is over. New motormen and conductors have replaced the men who went out in a body on Jan. 14. The linemen who went out on a sympathetic strike a week later have broken ranks on several lines and those whose places had not been filled were taken back. The 6,000 men who went out in a body are still holding out. They were prepared for a long siege, and they say they have plenty of money coming in daily in contributions, aside from what they had laid away from their wages. The lines now have enough men to operate all cars which are in condition to be run. About one-third of the trolley cars of Brooklyn have broken windows, disabled motors, or are otherwise incapacilyn was in operation Wednesday morning abled motors, or are otherwise incapaci-tated by the scrimmages they have been through during the past sixteen days. The strikers are now directing all their attention to court proceedings. The law's delays are proverbial, and whatever trouble the companies are given through at-empts to compel operations by writs of mandamus, or to obtain forfeiture of charters through applications to the at-torney general, will have little bearing on the present strike.

DEATH IN A WRECK.

One Killed and Forty-three Injured on the Vandalia.

on the Vandalia.

The first passenger wreck since the construction of the Vandalia in 1851 in which there was a loss of life occurred at 2:35. Monday afternoon at Coatesville, twenty-eight miles west of Indianapolis, Ind. The rails spread under the private car of President W. R. McKeen, and this car, with the diner, parlor, women's coach, and smoker, rolled down a steep embankment. Mrs. M. L. Powers, of Carthage, Mo., died before she could be taken out. John W. Norton, the widely known theatrical manager of St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg, was mortally injured, and these were seriously hurt: Dr. H. J. Colbert, Indianapolis, head mashed and internal injuries; Gertrude Parrish. H. J. Colbert, Indianapolis, head mashed and internal injuries; Gertrude Parrish, 4-year-old girl, face and head cut, probably fatal; M. L. Powers, Carthage, Mo. Internal injuries; Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace, Indianapolis, ex-grand opera singer, back badly crushed, but may recover; Mrs. Ewing Whiting, Boston, hurt in the chest; Conductor Wise, St. Louis, arm broken and internal injuries. Thirty-six others were less seriously hurt.

DOWN AN ICY LADDER.

Mother Descends a Fire-Escape with

Mother Descends a Fire-Escape with
Two Children in Her Arms.
A nother's love and courage showed
strongly when Mrs. Mary Walsh left a
fourth-story window of her home at it
Sixth arenue, New York, and, with the
two children in her arms, climbed down
an icy iron ladder to escape from the
finmes that had possession of her rooms.
The fire started while Mrs. Walsh was
in bed with her children.—Her husbaid,
a letter-carrier, had gone to work half un
hour before. Mrs. Walsh caught up her
two children and ran through the flames
to the fire escape. The fire burned their to the fire escape. The fire burned their nightgowns and scorched their flesh and high growns and scorened their nesh and hair. Icicles hung from the fire escupe ladder down which she had to climb. A beam had fallen across her shoulders as she ran through the burning room and left an ugly bruise. Mrs. Walsh climed down the fire ladder and stood on a level with an adjoining house, where a man met her and took the children from her

MARY ANDERSON IS VERY ILL

She Is at Brighton, Her Appearance Being Amazingly Changed.

Mary Anderson is very ill at Brighton, England, according to a letter received from that place by Rudolph Aronson, of the New York Casino. The letter says: "Mary Anderson, who has just had a very serious illness, is here (Brighton), being wheeled up and down the promenade in a bath chair. She is amazingly changed. All the sylph-like indications of her once pretty figure and the somewhat ethereal face have gone, and in place of this we have a matronly woman with plump dairymaid's cheeks. She is followed about by Navarro, who looks haggard." Being Amazingly Changed.

READY TO BUY GOLD BONDS.

London Bankers Comment on the American Financial Stuation.
Commenting upon the financial question in the United States, Mr. Burns, managing partner in London of J. S. Morgan & Co., said: "All that we want is the issue of the hope that they might be able to do as well one year later.

SEIZED BY CHINESE.

Officers of the United States Gunboat

Concord Kidnaped.

Concord Kidnaped. her good faith.

> Dangerously Lax System The bonding of government officials is subject which has been under discussion by the House Committee on Appro priations for several days and the mittee has concluded that it is a field in which there is great room for reform. The irregularities and lack of system governing the securities taken by the govern ment for the performance of official du ties were first inquired into by the experts of the Dockery commission and brought to the attention of the committee. Recently the heads of several departments and bureaus have been before the subcommittee of appropriations which is framing the legislative bill and it has been shown that the security system is probably more lax than that of any other government. Many officers are bonde for a term of four years, and if, as ofter happens, there is delay in the appoint-ment of the successors and they continue ment of the successors and they conti to officiate, the government is left w out any guaranty or means of good losses, if any are incurred through their acts. This lange is frequent in th cases of first-class postmasters, but the assistant treasurers of the United States present the most conspicuous examples, since their bondsmen, according to decisions by the courts, cease to be responsi ble at the end of four years and the gov-ernment is left with no recourse in case of default in the interim until the appoint-ment of their successors.

Hundreds Dead. Hundreds Dead.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Capt. von Gossel, from Bremen Wednesday for New York vla Southampton, has been sunk in collision with the British steamer Crathie, bound from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. The exact loss of life is unknown, but report has it that it was nearly 400. About twenty are known to have been saved. The disaster occurred before daylight Wednesday morning, at a point some thirty miles from the Hook of

thirty miles from the Hook of

Mother Blows Out Her Brains Mrs. Louis Sahm, prominent in church work at Niles, Ohio, stood before a mirror and blew her brains out with a revolver. The woman held her young infant in her arms while she committed the deed. The baby was uninjured. Poor health probably led to the act.

Death of Three Persons

Mrs. Christian Zindlinger and her one-year-old twin daughters, Margaret and Christiana, were burned to death early Thursday norning in their home, 2029 Kansas street, Philadelphia. A cat, an oil amp and a fire alarm box that would not

work are responsible for the terrible cawork are responsible for the terrible cal-lamity. The house was occupied by Con-rad Zindlinger and his family of a wife and six children. Early in the morning a house cat jumped on the table and upset the lamp. The burning oil fired the carhouse cat jumped on the table and upset the lamp. The burning oil fired the car-pet and the flames spread rapidly. Po-liceman Smith tried to send in an alarm from the box near the scene of the lire, but the box could not be opened. When the fire engines did arrive, however, flames were bursting out of the doors and windows. The mother in the meantime had left the house, but was horrified to find that her twin children had not been taken out. She rushed back up to the smoke-filled stairway and was found with her children a few minutes later. The firemen were compelled to cut a hole in the roof in order to get the bodies out.

NELSON FORMALLY RESIGNS.

Minnesota Now Has a New Governo in David M. Clough. When the Minnesota Senate met on Thursday two important executive com-munications were read immediately after the reading of the journal. The first was Goyernor Knute Nelson's formal was Governor Knute Nelson's format resignation, addressed to Lieutenaut Governor David M. Clough, and the sec-ond, addressed to the Senate, notified that body that in view of his election to be United States Senator he had sent his resignation as Governor to the Lieuten-ant Governor. After a brief farewell address Mentenaut Governor Clough address Lieutenant Governor Clough called President Frank Day to the chair and was formally sworn in by Chief Jus-tice Charles M. Start.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Inhabitants Flee from Jamiltepec and

Tuxtepec-Fear a Volcano.

Since the great earthquake shock of
Nov. 22, 1804, which caused the loss of
fifteen lives in City of Mexico and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property, a reign of terror has prevailed in the towns of Jamiltepec and Tuxtepec, in the State of Oaxaca, where the earth in the State of Oaxaca, where the earth trembles from six to eight times a day. The churches and houses are a heap of ruins, and the inhabitants have nearly, all fied to neighboring hamlets. The eruption of some volcano, presumed to exist in subterranean form close by, is omentarily expected.

Awful Torture of Convicts.

The Savannah (Ga.) Grand Jury returned a sensational presentment with regard to the county chain gang convicts, made up of petty offenders. Twenty-one men are disabled, most of them permanently, from fearful exposure in the recent freezing weather. Four of the men have been brought to the hospital, and seventeen, the report says, now lie on hard board beds in the convict camp, wrapped in blankets, emaciated and disabled. Of the convicts in the city hospital one or more will lose a leg. An overhauling of the convict system may result. Awful Torture of Convicts

Snow Helps the Crops. -The Cincinnati Price Current summa izes the crop situation for the past week as follows: "No significant changes have as follows: No significant changes have taken place in the general crop situation. There has been some snowfall in the West where moisture and protection were needed. Interior offerings of wheat con-tinue limited. Wheat feeding is decreasing. The week's packing of hogs amounted to 310,000 against 295,000 for the corresponding week last year."

Inquest on Butte Dead Ended The inquest on the bodies of the fifty-eight victims of the recent powder explosion at Butte, Mont., was finished Thursday. The jury finds the Kenyon-Connell Commercial Company and the Butte Hardware Company, in whose warehouse the explosions occurred, re sponsible for the death of those killed The investigation lasted ten days. hundred and thirty witnesses were examined.

Ward McAllister Passes Away. Ward McAllister, New York's foremost society director and organizer of the 400, died at 0:30 o'clock Thursday night at his died at 0:30 o'clock Thursday night at his home, 16 West 36th street. At his bed-side were Mrs. McAllister and their son and daughter and Mr. McAllister's broth-er, Rev. Dr. Marion McAllister, of Eliza-beth, N. J. Mr. McAllister suffered very little pain during his illness and his death was peaceful. Grip was the imme-diate cause of his death.

Blow at American Grain The American grain growers and mill owners have received another severe blow from a European country, in this case from Sweden, a country which is in no wise affected by our sugar differential duty. The United States consul at Goth-

enberg, Mr. Boyesen, reports that by a royal ordinance the import duties on grains have been greatly increased, in cases more than 100 per cent. Edward A. Fogg, who for five years past had been bookkeepr and confidential man for Hollis Brothers, Warsaw, Ind. Gry-goods merchants, was taken into cus-

Hollis. The charge was embezzlemen The complaint alleges that Fogg ember zled \$5,000 from the firm. Burglars Get \$10,000 in Jewelry. rs rifled the safes in Place. Pater son & Co.'s jewelry factory at Provi dence, R. I., and secured \$10,000 worth

tody on a warrant sworn out by Ellis E

of gold rings, diamonds, etc. Out Goes Maxwell. Solicitor General Maxwell has resigned because of a difference between him and Attorney General Olney concerning the

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@0.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 @4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 50@51c; corn, No. 2. 41@42c; oats, No. 2, 28@28½c; rye, No. 2. 51@52c; butter, choice creamery, 23@23½c; eggs, fresh, 24@25c; potatoes, car lots ner, bushel @0675o.

lots, per bushel, 60@75c. lots, per bushel, 90@75c.
Indianapolis — Cattle, shipping, \$3@
5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.50; sheep,
common to prime, \$2@4; wheat, No.
2 red, 52@52½c; corn, No. 1 white, 40@
41c; No. 2 white, 32½@33½c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@5.75; hogs, \$3@
4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 49½@50½c; corn,
No. 2, 38@39c; oats, No. 2, 20@30c; rye,
No. 2, 52@33c.

No. 2, 52@35c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, \$1.50@4; wheat, No. 2, 52.50@4.75; sheep, No. 2, 52.50@ 53@531/4c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41@42c onts, No. 2 mixed, 31@32c; rye, No. 2

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@ 4.50; sheep, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 54@544c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@334c; rye, No. 2, 12@536.

52@53c.
Toledo—Wheat. No. 2 red, 52@52½c; cpra, No. 2 mixed, 41@41½c; cats, No. 2 white, 32@32½c; rye, No. 2, 52@53c; Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$3@, 475; sheep, \$2@4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 57@57½c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40@46½c; cats, No. 2 white, 35@35½c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 50@51c; corn, No. 2, 43½@14½c; cats, No. 2 white, 31@32c; barley, No. 2, 53@50c; rye, No. 1, 52@53c; pork, mess, 0.25@0.75.

New York-Cattle, \$3@5.75; hogs, \$3.50 New 10rk-Cattle, \$260.10; hogs, \$0.00 65; sheep, \$224.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 58650e; corn, No. 2, 476.48e; oats, white Western, 37641c; butter, creamery, 186 25c; eggs, Western, 251662616

Four Hundred People Perish Miserably.

ONLY TWENTY SAVED

Cut Down by the British Steam er Crathie.

Awful Panic Ensues-The Ill-Pater Boat Sinks a Few Moments After the Crash-Passengers Caught in s Trap by the Inrush of Water-The North Sea the Place, Early Wednesday Morning the Time, of One of the Most Frightful of Maritime Disasters.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe Capt. von Gossel, from Bremen Wedne day for New York via Southampton, was sunk in collision with the British steam er Crathie, bound from Rotterdam fo Aberdeen. There were about 400 per sons on the Eibe, 240 of whom were pas sengers, 160 officers and crew and a num ber of the cattlemen who were returning to the United States. Twenty-two surviv ors of the wreck have been landed, and a few others may still be affeat in a lifebont All the others were lost. The disaster occurred before daylight Wednesday mcraing at a point some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland.

The Elbe was steaming at her usual

morning. Several vessels were sighted in the meantime, but they made no reply to the signals that were set for them. The survivors were nearly frozen, having hardly any clothing, and their suffering

Eventually the fishing smack Wild Flower saw the signals and bore down on the boat. In a short time the survivors were taken aboard of her, where everything possible was done for their c

There being a difference of opinion as These being a difference of opinion as to the number of boats that were launched, the agent of the company employed a steamer to proceed from Lowestoft to the scene of the wreck and search for any of the survivors that may be afloat. The German vice consul purchased a quantity of clothing for the survivors and did everything in his power to relieve their distress. The rescued are now at the sailors, home at Lowestoft and the Suffolk Hotel at that place.

Passengers Were Panic-Stricken. Passengors Were Paulc-Stricken.

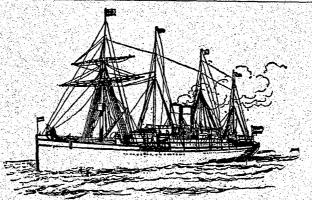
The account of the disaster published by the London Daily Graphic says that the officers of the Elbe were unable to caim the excited steerage passengers after the collision. It is known that three boats were launched. One of them was swamped before anybody entered it. The other two boats got away, each contains about twenty are the contains about the contains a contains about the contains a contains a

containing about twenty persons. Anna Boecker, a passenger from South-ampton, laid in the bottom of the boat which rescued her, partly immersed by water for five hours. Not a complaint

vas made by her. was made by her.

It may be pointed out that sometimes intending passengers from Hamburg or Bremen do not wait for the departure of the German steamers from those ports but come to England and take pas aboard of them at Southampton. It may be that some of those who intended to travel by the Bibe did this. If they did they of course escaped the disaster. Every effort is being made to ascertain whether this course was followed by any of the persons who proposed going to New York on the Elbe.

Description of the Ill-Fated Elbe. rate of speed and keeping the ordinary lookouts. The night was dark, but there Elbe was built in Glasgow in 1881 and was no gale. Suddenly the forward lookout on the Elbe reported that the lights of in the regular North German Lloyd ser-



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP ELBE.

Before the course of the Elbe could be changed the approaching steamer struck her just abaft the engine-room, going through her plates as though they were pasteboard and sticking her nose al-most completely through the hull of the Elbe. For a time the Crathie held the Elbe on her nose, but then her engines were reversed, and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she did so the water rushed into the Elbe in a torrent and she began immediately to settle. The officer in charge at once saw that she was doomed, and gave orders to clear away the lifeboats. Three of the boats

and it is thought that all occupants were No Chance for Saloon Passengers. As soon as the Crathic backed away the inrushing water flooded the aft of the engine-room so quickly that nobody below decks on that part of the ship had an opportunity to escape. The shock of the collision was comparatively slight in view of the damage done, but this is explained by the fact that it was a direct that it w

lowered, but one of them capsized

by the fact that it was a direct, cutting blow. blow.

Nearly all the passengers were asleep at the time, but many of them were awakened by the shock, slight as it was. They could hear the rush of the rapid inflowing water, and with cries of terror sought to make their way to the upper deck. The steamer being loaded by the stern, water naturally rushed aft, and this allowed many of the passenngers forward to reach the deck.

ward to reach the deck. In the case of the saloon passenger however, the result was fatal. As they rushed from their staterooms into the saloon they were met by the torrent, to make headway. They were caught up and swept aft toward the cockpit, where they were probably drowned before the ship foundered.

Altogether about fifty of the passens reached the deck, where the wildest confusion existed. Wild rushes were made for the boats, but the terrible excitement prevailing impeded the efforts of those who were trying to clear them away. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed between parents and children in the few moments preceding the sinking of the vessel.

Meanwhile the cry was raised on the

doomed vessel for the women and chil-dren to go over to the other side of the steamer, away from the port side, in which was the great gaping hole caused by the Crathie. The half fainting wo-



SCENE OF THE DISASTER. *Where the Elbe, on her way from Brem of touthampton, was struck by the Crathle, fro tottedam for Aberdeen.

Lowestoft—Fishing port where the survivorere lander.

nen and terror-stricken children hurrled to the starboard side, but they had scarc ly reached the boats when the huge ver sel lifted her bows high in the air, then slowly and sllently sank, stern most, beneath the waves, taking with her her human freight.

Barely twenty minutes clapsed be-tween the collision and the sinking of the steamer. A heavy sea was running and the wind, which was from the east-southeast, was bitterly cold. It is said the Crathie looked only to her own safety, and steamed to Mans Louis, Holland, only slightly damaged condition. Sufferings of Survivors

The small be The small boat containing the survivers tossed about until 11 o'clock in the

vice between New York and Bremen by way of Southampton, although it was for a time in the North German Lloyd service, between New York and the Mediterranean. The Elbe was a first-class stemmship of over 4,500 gross tonnage; it was commanded by Capt, von Goessel and had a full and efficient crew aboard. The stemmship had accommodation for 120 first-class cabin passengers, 130 second cabin passengers, and 900 steerage passengers. The vessel was built by the Fairfields and was considered a stanch and good sea boat. It was four masted, had 5,600 indicated horse-power, which gave it a speed of from 10½ to 17 knots and hour, and it had two smokestacks. Its waterline length was 418 feet, its beam was forty-four feet, and the depth of its hold was thirty-six feet five inches. a steamer were close aboard over the port | vice between New York and Bremen b hold was thirty-six feet five inches

MUST FIGHT THEM ALL.

lexico Finds the Central America States Are United Against Her. A telegram from Guatemala verifies the rumors that the confederation of the Cen tral American republics has been formed Aries of Honduras, Minister Gomez of Nicaragua, and Estupinas of



GEN. JOSE M. REYNA BARRIOS.

San Salvador have individually offered the co-operation of their countries to Suatemala. In the event of war with Mexico, Central America will stand uni-ted to repel any invasion from Mexico. The Costa Rica Minister arrived soon after the meeting with President Barrios of Guatemala, and is of the same mind a the others of the Central American repub The war cloud hangs heav Mexico to-day. It looks as though Mexic has no recourse left but to declare wa has no recourse left but to declare was against the federation of Central Amer-

Gen. Barrios, President of the Repub Gen. Barrios, President of the Repub-lic of Guatemala, is about 42 years of age. He assisted, when but 18 years of age, in the revolution that founded the liberal principles in Guatemala. Since then he has been closely identified with the history of the country, and in 1892 was made its President. During his term of office the city of Guatemala has be connected with the Pacific Ocean by rail-way. The outcome of the trouble be-tween his country and Mexico is being anxiously awaited.

Schools in Mexico. Some recent statistics of Mexico show that there are 7,200 schools with-in the republic. The land of Mexico is held in feudal tenure by about 7.000

families. Patents are issued to all who

ask for them and the Government

enves the question of priority to be fought out in the courts. The winter days in Sweden are only six hours long. In the northern part of the peninsula the sun does not rise once in two months. This is made up for, however, by the sunny summer. In the north the sun does not set for weeks and weeks, an endless day. The most

glorious sight of all the northland i

Dickens affirms that "all good ends can be worked out by good means. Those that cannot are bad; and may be considered so at once and left

he midnight sun.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mexico and Guatemala The Guatemaian Government evidently appreciates the folly of withstanding

Mexico.—Ohicago Post. There is clearly no need of any other than an amicable solution of this contro versy, in spite of the present excitement and the occasional talk of war.--New York Sun.

As long as labor and its employers fight to the death in the United States, it is grimly incongruous for the United States to be playing the part of a peacemaker in foreign lands.—Chicago Times.

There is nothing in the situation that cannot be settled easily and promptly by arbitration. Guatemala can afford to withdraw its troops and Mexico can do the same.—Chicago Tribune.

The almost certain conflict will not be half so much talked about as the Chinese Janpanese troubles unless it should har pen that little Guatemala, like little Japan, should make havoc of big Mexico. -Kansas City Star.

Unless Guatemala submits to Mexico's demands, President Dlaz declares it must take the consequences. These, in view of the condition of affairs in both contr tries, are likely to prove disastrons to Guatemala.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Mexicans have a fairly drilled army. Their military academy is not to be despised. Diaz knows, nevertheless, that war would be a costly luxury while national debt is pressing productive in-dustries to their knees.—Chicago Herald

The Canal Bill. It g es without saying that the United States is more interested than any other country in the completion of this waterway.-Indianapolis News.

If the canal can be completed under this plan it will be of immense advantage to the commerce of this country and of the world.—New York World. If the United States can get the Nic

aragua Canal well and safely constructed for seventy millions of dollars, the work is worth the money.—Kansas City Star. If the United States keep on guarantee ing the bonds of corporations sol

will have to guarantee the bonds of the United States. But that Nicaragua bill will never pass the House of Representatives. Chicago Times. Many a business man with a big bank account and comparatively unlimited credit has been brought to grief by signing notes. The United States has the collateral in untold amount, but if it goes collateral in untold amount, but if it goes into the note-guaranteeing business it will probably have the obligations to meet. This is just what the Senate has voted to do in the Nicaragua canal matter.—Davenport Democrat.

The New French Ministry. A new ministry has been formed in France, but there is no certainty that some of the members won't get away during the night.—St. Louis Republic.

Premier Ribot's cabinet has withstood the first onslaught, and seems to be as much surprised as everybody else.—Baltimore American.

M. Ribot is France's latest cabinet maker. If he fails there are several thousand more political carpenters who are willing to undertake the job.—Syracuse Post. The cabinet which has been formed by M. Ribot is the thirty-fifth that has un-

dertaken to carry on the government of France since the establishment of the third republic.—Philadelphia Inquirer. As a whole the ministry consists o

moderates and is likely to encounter the same unrelenting hostility from the radicals and socialists that caused Dupuy's defeat.-Baltimore Sun.

Korean Affairs.

Had Korea thought of it in time she might have whipped China her-self. But by declaring her independence she is compensated in part for her thoughtlessness.—New York Advertiser. The king of Korea has formally declared the independence of his country. This is the result of the Japanese invasion at which Secretary Gresham demurred as making unjust war on Korea.—Buffalo

Express. Another Chinese fish story has been ex ploded. The two generals who were re-ported by Li Hung Chang as having died heroically at Port Arthur have turned up safe and sound at Pekin.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Chinese have great confidence in as in the delays of diplomacy. But the indications are that both will fall them. While the Chinese Interpose delays in negotiating a peace Japan's armies will march upon Pekin.—Exchange.

The living pictures are fighting back just to show the crusaders that they are

alive.-Omaha Bee. The tramp who slept in the Astor bed be engaged as a living picture. St. Paul News-Record.

The New York movement against the living pictures is not understood to have any reference to Li Hung Chang.—Grand Rapids Democrat. The announcement that the New Yor police will inspect the living piqures is well calculated to make Brother Park harst laugh right out loud.—Boston Her

ald The police of New York City who are re quired to edit living pictures and um-pire foot-ball games are likely to have at-most as much responsibility as those who are supervising the police.—Washington

Hypnotism and Crime. The hypnotic business is getting mor larming daily.—Indianapolis Sentinel. Having reached the era of hypnoti rime we ought also to have a bit of hypotic justice now and then.—Philadelphia

The case is an extraordinary one. On disposed all around to give themselves up to new-fangled ideas.—Springfield Re

oublican. Murderous insanity is the influence of one's own cussedness. Hypnotism is the evil borrowed from some one else. One is as dangerous as the other and in nine cases out of ten they do not deserve to be considered by any intelligent jury.— Kansas City Times.

The Latest in Lamp Shades It seem that the ballet girl style of

amp shade which has pervaded draw ing rooms to such an extravagant de gree has run its course, and the silk and lace furbelows are no longer deem ed good form by smart people who can indulge in the latest wrinkles without turning a hair. When everybody has a petticoated lamp, it is time to take off the objectionable skirts and tri something else for ornament and shade The consequence is a rich and beautiful kind of glass work, modeled in con ventionalized shapes, has come to the fore. It began with the expensive Tif fany shades exhibited at the Columbian Fair, and now bursts forth in some exquisite and expensive designs which tend to render the lamp more luxurious, more decorative than ever

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

seedings of the Senate and House of entatives — Important Mes sed and Acted Upon-Gist of the

The National Solons.

The Sente Monday passed the Ute bill and adopted resolutions calling for information on various subjects. Debate on the bill to repeal the differential duty on sugar from bounty-paying countries was continued in the House. A currency bill in accordance with the views expressed in the President's message was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer. President Cleyeland sent a message to Congress urging prompt action to restore confidence in our financial soundness. Commissioner Miller has prepared a notice, copies of which will be posted in every city and town, calling attention to the provisions of the income tax law.

A compromise currency plan was offered

every city and town, calling attention tothe provisions of the income tax law.

A compromise currency plan was offered.
In the Senate Tuesday by Mr. Mandersou, of Nebraska, a Republican. Senator
Chandler offered several amendments to
the railroad pooling bill and secured adoption of a resolution calling for information
regarding the trunk lines. The bankruptcy bill was debated, a substitute on
the lines of the old Torrey bill being offered. The Senate Committee on Finance discussed the various currency bills
before it. A free silver measure offered
by Chairman Yoorhees was defeated on a
tie vote. A canvass of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings showed a mafority favorable to the Chicage postoffice bill. The bill to repeal the differential duty on sugar from bounty-paying
countries was passed by the house—239
to 31. The House Committee on Elections decided the Steward-Childs contest
in favor of the latter, who is the sitting
member. The House committee amended
the administration currency bill by striking out the section requiring import duties
to be paid in gold, reducing the tax on
circulation and shortening the term of
bonds.

During the discussion of the currency question in the Senate Wednesday Mr. Vest said he would follow the President's lead no longer. The Senate ratified the Japanese treaty after adopting an ameniment to strike out the ten-year limit. William R. Tibbals, of Illinois, was confirmed by the Senate as superplaine in firmed by the Senate as supervising in-spector of steam vessels for the Fifth Dis-trict. The House entered on a discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill, for which of the Pacific Railroad bill, for which three days were set apart. A bill for the punishment of train wreckers was agreed on by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. The Chicago postoffice bill will be favorably reported to the Senate with the provision for its completion in three years omitted.

Pacific Railroad funding bill was dis-cused in the House Thursday and much-opposition to the measure was developed. Gorman and Hill made strenuous efforts to have the Senate take some immediate action on the pressing financial question.
It is said Germany is determined to force a tariff war upon the United States in order to satisfy the agricultural party.
But little outside of routine business was deep in the satisfy the satisfy the agricultural party. done in either house. Many bills were introduced in each branch.

The House Friday adopted a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the action of British subjects during the rebellion in Hawaii. Congressmen Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Heard, of Missouri, called each other liars in the House and were caused to liars in the House and were caused to apologize. Senator Teller, representing the silver element, gave warning of op-position to any financial plan not agree-able to him. It is stated semi-officially that Secretary Carlisle will be appointed to the Supreme bench to succeed Justice

SNOW IN THE WEST.

A Plow Which Tackles Drifts Thirty

Feet in Depth.

Reports come from the West of snow-drifts on the railroad over the Sierra Mountains, which are said to be the heaviest for years. Hard packed snow lies from thirty to fifty feet deep, and it requires constant work with snow plows to enable trains to get through at all. The rotary plow is about the only thing which does really effective work, though the



THE ROTARY PLOW AT WORK

push plows are used in conjunction with

Near a place called Dunsmuir is a huge drift, particularly hard to handle. This is the way the men attempt to manage here. A number of engines coupled together take a flying start of about half a mile at this bank of snow, and slowly force it off the track. Every time they strike it from two to shree of them are buried out of sight in the drift. The others are uncoupled and back away. The buried engines are then dug out by show elers. They then couple on and another assault is made on the drift.

SOME NOTED MEN

Who Became Famous in Their Young Pitt, the younger, was in Parliament

ıt 21. Edison was famous for his inventions when 23. Galileo discovered the isochronism of

the pendulum at 19. Shakspeare left school at 14; Clay at 14; John Bright at 15.

Napoleon at 27 commanded the army in Italy. At 35 was Emperor. Bacon was a member of Parliament at 23; at 26 one of its lenders. Poe was a poet at 16; at 34 he wrote

"The Raven." He died at 38. Tennyson at 33 took that high stanimong the poets he held till his death. Bryant wrote poetry at 9. At 18 his

masterpiece, "Thanatopsis," was pub

Lougfellow's first poetry was pub shed at 13. At 32 he ranked with our best poets.

Scott entered the fair realm of liter ature at 25. At 34 was the most popu lar poet of the day,

How a Potato Specialist Handles Rie Product-Time to Kill Pige-A Home Made Barley Fork-Irrigation on a Small Scale-Farm Notes

Turkey Feather Duster. purposes by feather dealers, but no bet



Mass., says a corre the daughter had a flock of a dozen tur keys. In the corner of the kitchen was a duster as shown in the cut. It consisted of a common rough stick with

crotches at the end resembling the turkey foot. At the opposite end was a bundle of feathers tightly fastened. The handle of unornamented natural od made the duster ornamental as well as useful. The longer the duster was kept, the owner said, the more

Handling Potatoes.
"For several years I have been using bushel boxes for marketing early po tatoes while the skins slip, and for handling the crop in the field all through the season. This is one of the ways in which the potato specialist can get sheed of the small raiser." says Terry, in his "A B C of Potato Culture. "I think we handle our crop for than half what it used to cost us before we got these boxes made. Our boxes are 13 inches by 16 and 13 deep, all inside measures. They were made a little deeper to allow for shrinkage. The older and bottoms are made of three eighths stuff, and the ends of five eighths. Hand-holes are cut in the "The upper corners are bound with

galvanized hoop iron to make them strong. The price paid for them was from \$25 to \$30 a hundred at a box factory. Some light wood should be used, of course, so as to make them as light as possible. They need not weigh more than 6 or 7 pounds. Early in the seawhile the skins slip, our potatoes are dug and laid (not thrown) into these boxes, and the boxes are covered

Method in Feeding Hens, is a source of complaint that the large breeds eat more food than the r ones, and do not give as good results in eggs. This depends, however, upon how they are fed. If the food is placed before them in unlimited supply, so they can eat their fill, there will be but one result—excessive fat. All grain fed to large birds should be scattered over a surface of ground, so as to mak them as much exercise as possible. If they have plenty of range, it is best to feed nothing at all except at night, in order that they may work during the day, and thereby keep not only in bet-ter health, but avoid taking on too much fat. If confined, however, the grain should be scattered in some kind of litter, such as leaves, as the object should be to compel them to hunt for each grain rather than to fill themselves in a few moments, only to sit on the roost and fatten like a hog. Such hens are useless, and do not lay, but are always ready for market.-The Fancier.

A Home-Made Barley Fork. Most farmers have two or three us less grain cradles which may easily be converted into serviceable implements Cut off the cradle fingers 26 inches from the point and shave % inch of the large end of each to fit into a % hole. Split out a piece of tough wood 20 inches long and % inch square, and bore four % inch holes through the stick 6 inches apart and drive the fingers in and wedge them tight. Split out another wide and 16 inch thick, into which bore four gimlet holes 6 inches apart; bore a gimlet hole in each finger 6 inches from the head piece and with four rivets long enough to reach through, fasten this piece securely to the fingers | the use of barbed wire in the construcon the outer side. For the handle, an old shovel handle is the best thing, as the crook makes the fork easy to Where the handle rests on top of the head piece it should be fastened with a little bolt or a stout rivet; and where the end of the handle, which should be flattened, goes under the other cross piece it can be secured by a rivet. The bow to keep the barley, etc., from slid-ing down the handle can be made of a



piece of barrel hoop, the ends of which are inserted into ¼ inch holes bored in the head piece and braced from the bandle by a piece of the small round braces in the cradle. The head piece should also be braced by one of the little round braces passing through the handle.—Farm and Home.

Growing Small Fruits.

It was reported at the recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Trenton. N. J. that at the present time the cultivation of small fruits is almost entirely in the hands of small land ownwho grow from one to three acres of berries, or only just about so many as can be picked by the family them selves, while a few years ago all the small fruit planting was in the hands of fewer people, who planted large acre ages, anywhere from 25 to 100, on the different farms; but the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory pickers at a reasonable price just when wanted has these large cultivators entirely out of the business, and, except in the neighborhood of large cities and towns evidently this is to be the drift of things in the future.

The Price of Cattle.

Any one who will study the quotations from the principal cattle man tions from the principal carrie man-kets can see that the wide gaps in prices between thin, half-fat and fleshy, ripe cattle is a wide one. Even without any advance on best grades it will certainly pay to feed corn or other grains rather than sacrifice cattle that could be made much better by

feeding a while. If fifty or one hundred pounds added to the weight of a STATE OF MICHIGAN. steer will increase the value of every pound of his entire weight it will be policy to add them.-National Stock-

Fields that Do Not Pay.

It needs a thorough understanding of the capabilities of any farm to make it pay the most that is possible for it. Very often these possibilities are not learn ed except after costly experience. Ther are some fields that have fertility enough to produce good crops, but are with stones that plowing costs more than it ought. Such fields should be kept in grass as much as pos-sible until the farmer finds time to clear away the obstructions to the plow Steep hillsides may be rich enough to be cropped, though they are not apt to be. They should generally be kept in grass, for if cultivated and left naked ough the winter, much of the surfac soil will be washed away by spring floods. As a rule, on most farms nearly all the profit is made from a few fertile fields. These are the places to put the bulk of the manure, gradually extend ing the manured area as it can be got in good condition for plowing.

Protecting Young Orchards.
All young orchards are likely to be injured by mice in winter, especially when the ground is covered by heavy snow. Frequent visits to the orchard, piling the snow and compacting it around the trees, are the best prevenives. If mouse tracks are seen, tracthem to the hole where the animal has made its home. A few grains of corn soaked in strychnine will keep the mouse or any of its family from leav ing the hole alive. The poisoned grain should not be left around the tree on the surface of the ground, for it will destroy the animals that make mice their prey, and which should be encour aged rather than destroyed.

Spraying.

The use of polisonous sprays as in-secticides has become very general. They are applied not only to field and garden crops, small and large fruits but to shade trees. There are those who believe that many insectivorous birds are destroyed by eating poisoned insects. I do not know that this is true and hone it is not but the noss bility of such a calamity ought not to exist. There is opportunity in this direction for chemistry to perform noble service, by devising an insecticide effectual for its purpose, yet harmless to birds.—Exchange.

Irrigation on a Small Scale. Reports from all sections of the coun try are favorable to sub-irrigation on small plots. By the use of windmills sufficient water has been stored in small reservoirs to supply all the need-ed moisture for vegetables and small fruits. Experiments during the past year have added much valuable information on the subject, and it looks bright for market gardeners in the fu-ture. If they can obtain a supply of water whenever desired it means no only safety from drouth but double

The Time to Kill Pigs.

It usually pays best to kill pigs by the time they weigh 150 pounds, and from that up to 200. If allowed to grow much heavier than this the cost of food in proportion to gain is increased, ex cept when the hogs become too sluggisl and fat to take exercise, but after the grain is at the expense of health fulness of the meat when killed.

Farm Notes.

Don't wait until you build the big parn before sheltering the cows. Build the shelter for them and they will belp you build the barn.

There is no better crop for the winter feeding of sheep than oats and pea-mixed. It is very nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by the sheep.

The exact temperature for loosening the hair from the skin of a pig a butchering is 180. The pig should re main a full minute in the water at this emperature to give time for the hall

The shrinkage of value of horses last year is estimated to be over \$25,000, 000, and the total loss in falling off of prices will no doubt aggregate 000,000 since the commencement of the

present depression of values. The New York statutes now forbid tion of any division fence, unless the person, association or corporation de siring to use such material shall first obtain the written consent of the own

er of the adjoining property. If a horse balks, do not whip him, but let him stop and think it over After a little reflection and a few tos es of the head he will often start of his volition. Talk to him kindly, pet him loosen a strap or a buckle, and he may forget his obstinate spell. An appl or a bunch of grass from a roadside

may win him. According to Professor Brewer th first plowing match on record was on the farm of Col. Humphrey, of Hum phreyville, Conn. His neighbors gathered with their teams in early dawn each to plow his acre, and the one finishing first to win the prize. The winner turned his last furrow at o'clock, using a pair of oxen.

It is not safe to grow special crops only. Wet seasons or drouths may cause a total loss. Diversified farming loes not entail a risk of loss of the entire year's work. Famine occurs more in those sections where dependence is placed almost exclusively upon a single crop. There are always some crops that can be secured, although all others may be a total loss.

The narrow dimensions of many stalls are a positive cruelty to the They are built too narrow enable him to extend his limbs when convenient. He is compelled, when in a recumbent position, to double up his limbs under him, and his legs are thus kept cramped, when they should be completely at rest. Five feet is nar row enough for single stalls.

The Irrigation Age suggests that a arge proportion of the so-called abandoned farms in New England might easily be made of great value by the practice of irrigation during the drouth season, which is the chief cause of the crop failures and low values for these places, and also remarks: "To fine valleys of the West would be about as easy as to pick up a gold nugget on the streets of Chicago."

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Must Refund Traveling Men's Fees Muskegon Woman with a Shotgun Lobor Commissioner's Report Full of Interest-Brings a Oneer Suit.

Corporations Ask Their Fees Back. The Supreme Court having last fall lecided that the act of 1893 requiring foreign corporations which do business in Michigan only through itinerant agents to be invalid, action has been commence compel the State Treasurer to pay Moline, Ill., is plaintiff in a case heard in the Supreme Court. Over \$10.000 has been collected from the class of porations mentioned.

Michigan Farm Laborers' Condition The report of State Labor Commission er Morse deals quite extensively with farm industries and farm labor for 1894. Of 5,600 male laborers canyassed 57 per cent. were American born. The German, English, Canadian and Irish constitute English, Canadian and Irish constitute 31 and other nationalities 12 per cent. The average age is 30.6 years and their labor supports 13,136 persons. The average daily wages was 92 cents, a decrease of 13 per cent, the last year. The total carnings were \$1,018,388. The savings were reported at \$196,881, distributed among 2,527 persons. Forty per cent. Find no scarcity of work, and 60 per cent. find no scarcity. Only 1,005 own their own homes and one-half of these are incumbered. An average interest rate of numbered. An average interest rate of per cent, prevails, and the average ental is \$2.50 per month. Only \$28 belong to fraternal organizations and only 576 carry life insurance. Three thousand four hundred and sixty six are of the opinion that immigration injures their occupation, 1,529 say no, and the others are non-committal. The showing is not a gratifying one for the agricultural classes

Woman Shoots Several Persons. Mrs. Hattie Nicholson, at Twin Lakes, north of Muskegon, has a niece, Lillian Nicholson, who has been employed in a Nicholson, who has been employed in a boarding-house. The aunt went to her the other night and demanded her wages, which were refused. She told the girl she had a letter at her house which she must come after. The girl went and was horsewhipped. Some of the boarders, with whom the girl was a favorite, went to get the letters and the girl's clothes. The woman fired at the crowd, wounding several, but none fatally. The Sheriff put her in jail.

Pine from Canada. Alpena lumbermen bave made a big deal for Canadian pine with which to stock Alpena mills. The deal includes the timber limits of the Blind River Lumber Company, of Georgian Bay. The price paid was \$93,000, General Alger having offered \$125,000 for the same property last year. The limits are esti-mated to cut 75,000,000 feet, and the timber is said to be of the finest quality of Canadian timber. The timber will all be towed to Alpena and will keep the now idle mills going for considerable time.

Recover Campaign Assessment. Walter J. Hasse, who was discharged from the auditor general's office Dec. I after two years' service, has sued Audit-or General Turner and State's Accountant Tompkins to recover \$20 which he ontributed to the campaign fund last fall. Hasse says he made the contribution with the understanding that he was to retain his job during the coming two years in the event of Turner's re-election.

Record of the Week. Muskegon Salvationists held meetings in two feet of snow while the wind was blowing a gale.

The Bortree corset factory, of Jackson, has been sold on chattel mortgage to Louis F. Boos, the musician.

Chippewa County owes the State \$20,-000. The amount was not placed on the assessment roll, consequently the county has to go still deeper into debt. Dr. George C. Pense, of Fulton, died

suddenly, aged 50 years. He was a member of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, also of the Shriners and the Knights of Pythias.

Otto Shepherd, of St. Clair, while skat-ing, stumbled and fell. An lee-boat, which he was trying to escape, struck him in the head and he died in a few minutes.

He was 18 years old.

Albert Helling, a professional fire-eater and sword-swallower, recently with Lee's circus, swallowed an 18-inch sword at the Muskegon Opern House while prac-ticing for the Elks' minstrels, and will

probably die. An Ortonville lady lost a pair of skates and a Bible. In advertising her loss she minutely described the skates, even to the number of holes in the straps, but the Bible she mentions only incidentally.

There has been so much scrapping be tween the city councils, mayors and boards of public works at Ann Arbor that the people are calling loudly for a new charter that will do away with the

Last summer a Flint and Pere Marquette switch engine was backing cars across a Bay City street without a watch-man. It ran over Charles McRorie, aged 9, cutting off both legs. A jury awarded 6.660.66 damages.

Another mean man has been discovered This one is in Charlevolx County. His wife died at the insane asylum, Although he has plenty of money, he refused to contribute the \$5 necessary for decent burial, and the body went to the pickling vat at Ann Arbor.

The managers of the G. A. R. exposi-tion to be held at Kalamazoo next month are receiving autographs of Senators, Congressmen and other noted men. David B. Hill wrote: "I am a Democrat. David B. Hill." Gen. Alger has promised to loan his war relics.

A bold attempt to liberate twenty-two prisoners at the Ann Arbor fail was frus-trated. Three men held for burglary pried open a rear window, and had sawed one of the steel bars in two when discovered. Ordinary eating knives, carefully filed, had been used.

The real purpose of the mysterious meeting of the circuit judges of the State, which was called for Grand Rapids, but which failed to materialize because of the torm, has come to light. It was to con sider means for securing an increase in the salary of \$2,500 which they now re

Deacon Rockwell May, the oldest person in Kalamazoo, died, aged 95 years. He was born June 20, 1790, at Sheffield. Mass, and came to Michigan in 1834, where he made a large purchase of land. He was engaged in mercantile business in Kalamazoo fifty years ago.

There were two scared men in Holly the other night. The lazy, shiftless men had recently moved to town, and although were well able to work they prefer red to send little children out begging on the streets. Neighbors provided them-selves with masks, put a rope around the neck of "Jimmy." one of them, and led him around the yard till he promised to leave town. He left.

Frank, the son of Robert Gallaway, a NO-LONGER IN FAVOR supposed to be a case of apoplexy.

A man in Bay City has written 740 poems which are not to be published fill after his death. Long life to him! OF STYLE

Postmaster Watson and Murray Bent-ley, a merchant, of Rhodes, are under arrest for defrauding the Government. An old resident of Newburg chewed to bacco constantly for fifty years. He stopped suddenly. The next day he died.

At Wilmot John Slichting was chop-ping down a tree when a limb fell suddeny, and striking him, inflicted fatal in

Several Laneer merchants were swin dled by means of counterfeit \$5 bills passed upon them by a man who was dressed as a farmer.

An Osseo man recently dropped dead hile chopping wood. Warned by this fatality, a number of husbands there are etting their wives incur the peril of such

William Goe who lives south of Relle ville, attempted to thaw out an iron pump in the barn by putting stray around it and then setting fire to the straw. Loss, about \$2.000.

Out of 3,286 graduates of the university literary department, 208 have gone into the ministry. There are besides these fitty-six active foreign missionaries. So Ann Arbor isn't such an awful place, af-

A Clare County man got into an argu-ment with his father concerning the relaive toughness of dry or seasoned hemlock mots, and became so riled up about it that he left home and went to live with Samuel Francis, within a few hours af-

ter his release from Jackson prison, was howling drunk on the streets. He had blown in not only the \$7.50 in money given him by the warden, but a brand ew suit of clothes. If you want to live long, go to Mt.

Clemens. In fact, nothing short of a train wreck or a cancer will kill you there. I've town had only fifty deaths last year, which is only 8 1-3 to the thousand, the owest death rate in the United States. of the citizens claim." Lenawee County farmers in their insti-

tute agreed that it was profitable to feed wheat to hogs. Some claimed a profit as high as \$1.10 a bushel for such wheat, and others all the way from 60 cents to 1. One farmer thought it would pay to ed wheat to pigs even if wheat brought

William A. Miller, of Flint, who was marshal in 1868 and 1869, claims the credit for introducing the first Sunday and early-closing saloon laws in Michigan. Michigan was laboring along under alleged prohibition at that time. Fli was overrun with blind pigs, and M Flint Miller, in sheer desperation, forwarded measure to regulate the evil.

Lewis Robb, charged with the attemptd assassination of Fred A. Hobbs, in Benton Harbor, Jan. 23, 1892, was found was any reason why sentence should not be passed, Robb replied: "Nothing; only I am innocent, and you will sentence the wrong man." Judge Coolidge then passed sentence—fifteen years of hard labor at C. J. Eskine, of the "1492" company

had always lived South, so t Grand Rapids and Muskegon he notion to stand on the front end of the baggage car and see the engine plow through the drifts. As the train dashed on Eskine soon lost interest in the drifts and tried to keep warm. The train passed several stations. When Eskine was rescued from his perilous position he was nearer dead than alive, his ears, face, nose and hands being badly frozen.

Belief that the hull of the steamer Chicora is still affoat is daily strengthen ing at St. Joseph, and that sooner or later she will be found. This is the on which a great many heir belief that the hull pase their belief that the horselfort. When the upper decks blown off, the anchors were released, and no one being at the lever to control then the full chain ran out, which was 82 feet to each anchor, enough almost to reach any place and securely anchor her, and that she will be found so is strongly

Mrs. Mary Wright, of West Bay City, had a little farm of forty acres which Joseph Manassah coveted. He induced the old lady to deed the property to him on his verbal promise to trade it for a desir able place and to give her a life lease. He was to take charge of her affairs and to give her the proceeds of the sale of her personal property. Then, it is alleged, Manassah sold everything and nocketer the proceeds, turning Mrs. Wright out of doors. Judge Maxwell has righted the wrong by ordering the farm restored and the value of the personal property made

stone recently, was a remarkable woman. She had lived on her farm sixty years, helping with her own strong hands to clear and till the land and accumulating quite a fortune. When 75 years old she worked with her hired man in the harvest field. Her death was due to injuries vest held. Her death was due to injuries received from being dragged over the frozen ground by a team of fractious horses she was driving. Besides 204 bed quilts and 100 dresses the eccentric woman gathered she had 50 pounds of tea tied up in many little packages. One of her quilts contained 5,000 pieces.

During a terrible snowstorm a man who was walking from Seney to a lumber camp in the vicinity was overcome by fatigue and the cold and while in this condition was found by another pedestrian.
The latter tried to help the first one back
to town, but was unable to. He then dug
a hole in a snowbank, told the man to crawl in, and covering him well with crawi in, and covering him well with brush, put some snow over that. He then went on his way, and when the storm cleared the next day returned with a party to find the man he had covered up. The latter was sleeping soundly when ound, and had not suffered in the least rom the cold.

Fifteen or sixteen New Haven young men were pulled for singing songs on the street, and six had to pay fines for the privilege. It seems the songs were spiritual hymns, which grated on the nerves of the super-sensitive officials.

Kalnmazoo sportsmen propose to have some quail shooting next fall if it is pos-sible to secure them by stocking the coun-try. The County Game and Fish Protective Association have 192 qualls now and have ordered 216 more. They will put out over 200 pairs in the spring. This they calculate will make 8,000 by the next open season.

The 4-year-old daughter of Rev. Chas. Kirchner, of Muskegon, sat down in a large pail of scalding water which a washwoman had left in the kitchen. Be-fore help could arrive the little one's flesh was burned from her bones, and she died in great agony.

Horses are so cheap in Webster Township, Washtenaw County, that they are given away. A poor farmer found his beast dead on the barn floor, "Never mind," said a sympathizer, "Smith will give you one." Smith wouldn't do any! of the kind. He said the farmer would have to take two horses or none at all. The farmer took them away, and it didn't cost him a cent.

TAILORMADE GOWNS,GOING OUT

Modification of This Once Popula Mode Takes Its Place on the Street The Newly Contrived Godet Skirt-Trick with Light Shades.

Fusbion's Gay Fancies,



effect, is quite plain. The bodice fits faultlessly, usually fastening at the shoulder and down the side, three buttons being set above the bust line and three at the walst, the edge between being drawn to the figure. ting down of buttons adds to the plain velvet or satin and there are no side bows to the collar, a little row of shir-ring showing in back, at most, to cover the fastening. The bodice is not quite a round one at the belt, but has a very fittle basque point front and back, and is short at the hips, this being the most becoming cut to all figures. There is absolutely no trimming, or any contrast

Such a gown offers, in a wardrobe of elaborate effects, a contrast that is most agreeable, and milady having gone the round of her crepons, chif-fons and elaborated frocks of silk, wool and velvet with fur, lace, applique and spangles all over them, emerges in a gown of the above description and makes a brand new lot of admirers that is, of course, if she has a good Ag ure. Basket cloth showing a weaving of two colors without changeable effec promises to be used for this style of dressing, dull brown being woven black or blue with black. In such case the folded collar is of black

Another qualification of the tailor



A NEWLY CONTRIVED GODET SEIRT.

gown's severity for spring wear is shown in the initial picture. Here brown cheviot is the stuff, the godet skirt being trimmed with bias folds. The bodice is taken bias, a strap of the dress goods buttoning across a cheviot vest that is ornamented with machine stitching. Collar and revers are rimmed with hiss folds, and the s attached to the skirt, fastening in

While such costumes indicate tailor styles are relaxing from their simplicity, there is no evidence that the current rage for highly wrought getups is decreasing. In skirts the godet remains the most popular, although the cape skirt, made to fit without a fold at without folds at the hem, in circularcape fashion, is still to be seen. To the woman of wide hips it is, perhaps, more becoming, but new sides of the godet are turned outside nowadays. or at least, it is taking novel forms and is still the most correct shape. One of its newest developments is expressed in the next gown that the artist presents green and mouette striped silk. latter is used for the front of the skirt. but there are large velvet godets or each side, with a third one showing in center of the back. The bodice entirely of velvet and has fancy jet straps over the shoulders. Jet galloon is also used for the belt and the velvel stock collar is ornamented with huge bows and loops. The sleeves have long striped slik cuffs and very full draped velvet puffs.

Evidence is plentiful to prove that

fur is to outlast its usual season, and



TRIMMED IN A WAY TO SWELL THE BILL it even may rival jet and be constantly in vogue, without any regard to the change of time and weather. Already light melton capes are being shown for spring wear. The handsomest of them are finished with narrow bands of fur, and except that the color of the lace is a little lighter than has been bors.

worn this winter, the cape is quite like thu<u>t or the present day.</u> Fur is also to be seen on the model hats for spring and even for summer. A charming affair for the latter season is made of clouds of black gauze weighted with copper spangles, the gauze being chief ly engaged in enwrapping little of ermine, so that the general effect is of a company of little ermine cherubs, all heads floating as cherubs ought to, in the clouds. The picture fails a little at one point, however, for it is night, to judge by the color of the clouds and the spangle stars.

Less novel fur garnitures are pretty nough to set the imaginations straying, and one trick that is particularly beautiful consists in adorning light gray or white stuffs with sable. This done and effectively, too, on fourth pictured dress. Herein silvergray cloth is combined and white cloth embroidered with silver and garnished with narrow strips of sable Between the godets of the full skirt there are put bands of the embroidered white cloth, the pleats at the bottom being edged with fur. This design is carried out on the hodice hands of em-



DAINTY TRICK WITH LIGHT SHADES and around the armholes. Velvet of a darker gray gives the standing collar and belt.

The last fur-trimmed miss to be sketched goes in for more of the costly fluff than did her predecessor at the artist's posing platform, and she uses rich velvet applique with it, putting both on a dress that combines sen green velvet and white cloth. The skirt's front breadth is of the latter the rest being of velvet. A short fur edged basque is added to the fitted bodice, which also has a white cloth vest and yoke, the latter covered with velvet appliques to harmonize with the skirt. The sleeves are of the big-pufftight-cuff sort that is now so common as to outnumber all the other varieties. But there is again something new in sleeves, as there is bound to be when one style seems to be having its own way, for that indicates that the time is ripe for a change. The new sort is of the draped variety and stands straight out from the armhole in a series of pockets, the edges of which lie close to gether, making a straight line. These pockets full about by their own weight and make an excellent appearance. If the usual big sleeve were so manipulated after it was made that portions of its fullness were tucked down at intervals to make pocket-like folds, this effect would be attained. A while ago sleeves stood up in a series of peaked folds around the armholes, and if these peaked folds were turned right side in or tucked down upon them-selves, they would resemble the new shape.

Bodices of silk, striped in black and white and of the stand-alone quality, are still worn and they have enormous sleeves and fronts drawn in folds to the high collars of folded cerise velvet.



IN GREEN AND WHITE. color at the throat is all that appears. Black skirts are enjoying exceptionally good company nowadays, anyway, and hlack crepon skirts are replacing those of satin and moire for general afternoon and theater wear with fancy bodices. They do not crush as easily as the silken stuff, they are very light and the roughness of crepon takes the wear. dust and soil without injury. It is more entisfactory in skirts than in bodices, however, since it is made with a smooth back upon which the irregularities of the front are lifted, a texture that has not the durability in resisting stretching and bodice wear. In skirts the muterial will go with any kind of waist. harmonizing with velvet, silk or delicate crepe and chiffon.

To judge by the early offers of summer goods, cotton crepes and crepons will be in great favor. These crinkly things in any material, silk, wool, or cotton, wear wonderfully. It does not muss and it washes nicely in the cotton fabric. For summer they are shown in cotton of all delicate colors and compinations. Made up with delicate lace and dainty ribbon they will be so pret-ty that one wishes the time for them vere come. Copyright, 1895.

Rain.

An inch of rain means over one hunired tons of water on every acre.

Professor Ramsay, the famou Scotch lecturer on the Acts of the Apostles, holds a gold medal presented to him by the Pope, in recognition of his services to religion and his literary la-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUC-TIVE LESSON.

- . 34. W. Lat. 1. T effections of an Elevating Character Wholesome Food for Thought History ing the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for Feb. 10.

Golden Text-"It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish."-Matt. 18: 24.

Christ and the children is the subject this week, Matt. 18: 1-14. In this lesson there stands a little child in the midst. It is a wholesome object lesson for the It is a wholesome object lesson for the Christian worker. Let the impression that is made by the servant of the Lord be always that of a little child in the midst. After all we are very much indunced by the atmosphere or temper. After the words have passed, after the thought and its utterances are gone, the spirit of the word and its declaration is left behind. The impression made, silent and invsterious, is the effective resultant of it all. We were speaking to a sagacious husiness man the other day, about a notable pulpit orator. "Yes, eloquent," he said, "but somehow he makes about a notable pulpit orator. "Yes, elo-quent," he said, "but somehow he makes me feel wary and cautious, as though I dared not trust him, a strange pervading seuse of insincerity." Just or unjust, that impression discounted all the good things said. Be careful about the spiritual atmosphere; that is, about the l

"Who is the greatest?" It is not the language of Canaan." The disciple has not yet learned the vocabulary or the thought of the kingdom. "Whosoever shall humble—the same is greatest." Lowest—highest. The word humble, literally means to bend low. It does not mean fack of spirit, or absence of force and fire. Strength itself, is God-like. It means the surrender of our strength to mean are a strength itself, is God-like. It means the surrender of our strength to a higher power, and the merging of our the finding of our a higher power, and the merging of our strength, or rather, the finding of our strength in his. To give all to God is to love all of God. "Whosoever shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." And are they so near to him as that? Rather are we so near? Evidently Christ cares for the little ones, the little, helpless, unthinking ones. Why, to care, in his name, for them is to care for him! Without doubt (see Mark 9: 36) this was but a habe, an innocent, trusting this was but a babe, an innocent, trusting babe. They are all Christ's, through the shedding of his precious blood, and to be good to them for his sake is to be good to him. Some one said, "Whenever, you lay your hand on a child's head you are aying it on its mother's heart." Christ's, too.

And now he turns to speak of one of these little ones, growing up into child-like trust in him. To "offend" such or cause such to stumble and fall away from their simple child-like confidence is the worst of sins. Indeed, there is nothing sadder than to see the artless trust of childhood yielding to the guile and decelt of earth and its false counsel. Whatever comes between us and the simple faith of childhood, be it hand or foot or eye, might well be plucked away, rather than that we should lose the sweetness of such early love and confidence.

And, yet, remember, it is the lost that are saved, these only. And so, speaking of the little ones, Christ says at once, "The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." It is not child sweetness that saves, nor adult earnestness. It is the blood of Christ. For that he came into the world; for that he is still broad in the world; like a good shepherd. eeking to save, not willing that any hould perish. Give all to him; give you

Hints and Illustrations.

Do what Jesus does in this Scripture, set a little child in the midst. Study that temperament and disposition which is most conducive to religious impression, gentleness, humbleness, sincerity, simple-ness, these are the strongest attributes for well-doing. Of God himself it is said, "Thy gentleness hath made me great."
To be strong and yet gentle, to be great and good, these are the qualities of the highest helpfulness. Be true to the central thought and motive of the kingdom—simple kindness and well-doing. The Thy gentleness hath made me great. simple kindness and well-doing. The Sunday school teacher requires this spirit. A little child in their midst means much of patient meekness when things go wrong, and it is the little child in their wrong, and it is the little child in their midst, apparent to pupils and all, in the teacher's demeanor, that wins at last, when all other things fail. It is certainly the spirit for the scholar. To be a disciple or a learner one must first become as a little child. It is the student spirit, pre-eminently so. And somehow this docile, child-like disposition accomplishes results beyond all expectation.

It is as a child that one enters the done.

It is as a child t one enters the rt is as a child that one enters the door way of the kingdom. "Except ye be converted and become as little children." They asked the little one what made him think that the great God would care for such a little thing as she. "He says he will, and that's enough," was the reply. Take him at his word, trust him for his grace. Here is the way into the gates.
"Be gentle, it is better far
To rule by love than fear."

"The Good Samaritan." Next lesson— uke 10; 25-37.

Giant Gold Nuggets. The following is a list of the largest gold nuggets ever found, according to the records of the Smithsonian Institution: "King of the Water Moon" nugget, found in Australia in 1852, 223 pounds and 4 onnces. The "Welcome." found at Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, in 1854; 184 pounds 10 ounces. Bakary nugget, found at Carson Hill, Cal., in 1854, weighed 180 pounds, and another at the same place in the same year, weighed 149 pounds. These two were the largest gold nuggets ever discovered in America. The Corona, found in Tuolumne County, California, in 1850, weighing 1471/2 pounds. The Farish nugget, found in 1860 at Sierra Buttes, Cal., weighed 133 pounds. One found near the same place in 1869 weighed 95 pounds 6 ounces. The Great Siberian" nugget, found near Miask, Siberia, in 1842, weighed 96

pounds and 4 ounces. In 1853 the famous Ballarat mine of Australia (mentioned first in this list) yielded three nuggets which had a com-

bined weight of 357 pounds. The "Blanche Barclay" nugget, found in Australia in 1842, weighed 146

pounds. The largest gold nugget ever found east of the Mississippi (and one fre-quently listed as the largest nugget found in America") was from the Reed mine in North Carolina. It weighed even 80 pounds.

The "Rattlesnake" nugget, found on Rattlesnake River in California in 1871, weighed 106 pounds 2 ounes.

The Meroo Creek mine, New South Wales, produced three nuggets during 1851 that had a combined weight of 318

pounds.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday February 16th, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the city of Detroit, on Feb. 21st, 1895, and to attend to such other business as may come before it.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

3 Grayling Maple Forest Frederic 3 Ball 2 So. Branch 2 Cen. Plains Blaine

Beaver Creek 3 JOHN STALEY, M.A. BATES, CHAIRMAN. Becretary.

Republican State Convention. A call has been issued for the Republican State Convention and reads as follows:

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The Republican Electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in up holding the principles of the Republiscan party, as declared in its platforms are hereby requested to send delegates to the state convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium in the city of Detroit, on Thursday, February 21st, 1895, beginning at 10 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Crawford County is entitled to two delegates.

Alpena's Circuit Court opens with 20 liquors dealers on the rack for violation of the law.

The Emmet county supervisors cut down the Sheriff's bills two-thirds and made heavy cuts in the Justice's bills.

A Cnekoo organ down East refers pleasantly "to that gifted minister of finance. John (t. Carlisle," No com ments are necessary.

Alpena's mayor and another enterprising citizen who own large tracts of ont-over land offer farms free to actual settlers in Alpena county.

The only saloonist at Indian River was arrested, convicted and fined \$125 for running a "speak-easy." The antis are waiting for another to sprout.

A net increase in the public debt of more than \$13,500,000 during the month of January is Democracy's way of responding to a happy new year" -Det. Journal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

General Shakespeare proposes to sit up with Pension Commissioner Lochren until the courts decide the case. Journal.

who have not taken out full citizens papers should do so in order to vote at spring election, which is a general election. Circuit Court begins Feb. 12th, when full citizenship papers can

A petition is being circulated and generally signed, asking the legislature to submit to the people an amoud ment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The right to vote upon the proposition should be granted. The signing of this petition in no way obliges a man to vote either for or perfectly free to act as he thinks best when that time comes.

Late Literary News

General Lord Wolseley makes a most important contribution to the litera. ture of the Chine-Japan war. In an article for the February Cosmopolitan. he discusses the situation and does not mince matters in saying what China must do in this emergency. Two other noted foreign authors contribute interesting articles to this number. Rosita Mauri, the famous Parisian dansense, gives the history of the bal- the office of Clerk of the county of let, and Emile Ollivier tells the story Crawford, at the general election, of the fall of Louis Phillippe, From held therein on the sixth day of No every part of the world, drawings and vember, A. D., 1894. photographs have been obtained of thorne, entitled, "Salvation via the and record all orders, decrees, judg-Rack." Mrs. Reginal de Koven, Ana. ments and proceedings of the courts

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. '95.

BOND OF WM. BLANSHAN. Know men by these presents; W Wm. Blanshan as principal and John Staley, John Hanna, R. D. Connine J. W. Hartwick, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Michigan in the penal sum of two thourand dollars of which sum for the payment of which sum well and truly to be made in lawful selves for our heirs, executors and administrtors forever firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this th day of January, A.D., 1895.

The condition of the above obligation is such that where as the above named William Blanshan was at the general election held in the county of Crawford in said State of Michigan. duly elected to the office of county surveyor of said county of Crawford for the period of two years from the ist day of January, A. D., 1895.

Now, therefore, if the said William Blanshan shall faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his said office of county surveyor, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect,

Sealed and delivered in presence of O. Palmer and P. Aebli. Signed

William Blanshan, John Staley, John Hanna and R. D. Connine,

BOND OF WW S CHALKER

Know all men by these presents That we William S. Chalker as principal, and John Staley, Rasmus Han. son, and Nels Michelson, as sureties are held and firmly bound unto the to be made we bind ourselves our People of the State of Michigan, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars. or the payment of which sum wel and truly to be made in lawful money of the United States of America, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs executors, and administraors, forever, firmly by these presents Sealed with our seals, and dated his seventh day of January, A. D.

The condition of the above obligation is such. that whereas the above bonden William S. Chalker hath been elected to the office of sheriff of the county of Crawford, at the general election held therein on the sixth day

of November, A. D., 1894: Now Therefore, if the said Wm. S. Chalker shall well and faithfully in all things perform and execute the office of sher- Deeds of the said County, to the best iff of the said county of Crawford during his continuance in office by virtue of the said election, without fraud deceit or oppression, and shall pay over all moneys that may come into his hands as such sheriff, then the above obligation to be void otherwise

to be and remain in ful! force. Signed, Wm, S. Chalker, John Staley, Rasmus Hanson, Nels Michelson. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of O. Palmer, John C. Han-

State of Michigan S.S. County of Crawford John Staley, Rasmus Hanson, and Melvin Bates do Nels Michelson, all of Grayling Craw- Geo. L. Alexander do ford County, Michigan, the sureties of the principal named in and who signed and Geo. L. Alexander.

the foregoing bond, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself deposes and says that he is worth in unincumbered property, not exempt from execution under the laws of this State the sum set opposite his name herein ter that is to say:

The said John Staley says he is so worth \$3,000 The said Rasmus Hanson says he is so worth 83.500 The said Nels Michelson says.

he is so worth 83.500 After the payment of all just debts, claims and liabilities.

Signed John Staley, Rasmus Han son, and Nels Michelson Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 17th day of January, 1895. O. PALMER Notary Public.

I hereby approve of the above bond and the sureties thereto. Dated Jan.

BOND OF JAMES W. HARTWICK. Know all men by these presents, against prohibition, but leaves him That we, James W. Hartwick, as principal and Michael S. Hartwick and Marius Hanson as sureties, are beld and whose history is told by Malcolm Fra firmly bound unto the People of the well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and

administrators, firmly by these presentę. Sealed with our seals, and dated this

fifth day of January, A. D., 1895. Whereas the above bonden James W. Hartwick, hath been elected to

Now Therefore, The condition of the instruments used to torture poor the above obligation is such that if are "fairly in college." The number humanity, and appear as illustrations the said James W. Hartwick, shall abounds in pictures, poems, and jin for a clever article, by Julian Haw- faithfully, truly and impartially enter gles, many of them for very little ones tole France, W. Clark Russell, Albion whereof he shall officiate as clerk, and W. Tourgee, and William Dean How. faithfully and impartialy perform all ells are among the story tellers for the other duties of his offices and shall year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine February number of the Cosmopoli- pay over all moneys that may come to and the AVALANCHE. for \$2.35. Now his hands as such clerk, and shall de- is the time to subscribe.

liver to his successor in office all books, records and papers, seals and other things belonging to his said office, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full

Signed. In presence of James W. Hartwick, Joseph Patterson, Michael 8. Hartwick, John Hanna and Marius Hanson.

State of Michigan, \ S.S.

Michael S. Hartwick and Marlus Hanson, being duly sworn, each for himself, does depose and say that he is worth in unincumbered property, not exempt from execution under the money of the United States of Ameri- lews of this state, after payment of ca, we jointly and severally bind our- all just debts, claims and liabilities the sum herein written after his name "to wit".

Michael S. Hartwick is so worth \$1,000 Marius Hanson do do do Signed Michael S. Hartwick and Merins Hanson.

Subscribed and aworn to before m this 5th day of January, 1895.

JOHN HANNA. Notary Public.

BOND OF JOHN HANNA. Know all men by these presente That, Whereas, I, John Hanna, of the Township of Beaver Creek in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, was on the sixth day of November, A.D., 1894, duly elected to the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, for the period of two years from the first day of January, A.D., 1895.

Therefore, I, the said John Hanna, as principal, and John Staley, Melvin Bates and Geo, L. Alexander, all of the township of Grayling, in said County and State, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the People of the State of Michigan, in the sum of three thousand dollars lawful money of the United States of America, to which payment, well and truly heirs, executors and administrators. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the 11th day of December, A. D., 1894. Signed, John Hanns, John Staley, Melvin Bates and Geo, L. Alexander. Witneses J. W. Hartwick and

Henry W. Mansir. I hereby approve of this bond and the sureties thereto. WRIGHT HAVENS,

Treasurer of the County of Crawford State of Michigan, \ 8.8. County of Crawford.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of licie dealing with the life-work of an Michigan, the Constitution of the eminent artist in the far Western United States, and that I will discharge the duties of the office of Register of to be better than any issue yet given of my ability.

JOHN HANNA.

State of Michigan, S.S. County of Crawford.

John Staley, Melvin Bates and Geo I. Alexander, being duly sworn, each for himself, does depose and say that he is worth in unincumbered property. not exempt from execution under the laws of this State, after the payment of all just debts, claims and liabilities the sum herewith after his name to-wit:

John Stalev is worth \$1,500 00 8 500 00 \$1,000 00 Signed, John Staley, Melvin Bates

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 11th day of December, 1894. J. W. Hartwick Clerk. Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the

Board adjourn till 2, p. m. Motion carried.

(To be Continued.)

THE variety that yoring people al ways expect in "St. Nicholas" is to be found in the February number. It For 25 opens with an odd story of "Bruin's MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Squar Boxing Match," told by Charles (4 7), N. Y. Boxing Match," told by Charles G. D. Roberts. A curious bear found the heavy head of a manl suspending from a rope in the woods. He tried to brush it away, but it swung back and hit him on the head. In the battle that ensued, Bruin came out second best. Hon. S. G. Benjamin tells of "The Last Voyage of the 'Constitution." from New York to Ports mouth, where the noble old frigate is city, etc. Louisana, New Orleans, Mississipple now falling to decay. Mr. Benjamin was aboard the vessel during the C. & O., except north of Gordonville. Also of carrilland which was one of paril and to the control of the Versinia and North Carolline. cruire, which was one of peril and excitement. "Jim; A Tame Crow," zier, was a Mischievous bird with State of Michigan, in the sum of two many amusing tricks. Another of the thousand (\$2,000) dollars, lawful entertaining natural-history papers by money, for the payment of which sum, William T. Hornaday is printed, this one devoted to "The Doings of a Mole." The serials have interesting instalments. In "A Boy of the First Empire," by Elbridge S. Brooks, the page Philip is sent as a courier to bear to Josephine the news of the birth of the King of Rome. "Jack Balister," Howard Pyle's bero, helps the heroine to escape from the clutches of the pirate Blackbeard. The "Three Freshmen: Ruth, Fan and Nathalle, are received by the Sophomores, as related by Jessie M. Anderson, and so

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YOUR HOME PAPER cannot be replaced by even greater publications from larger cities; they cannot supply completely the many items of home news that are of the greatest interest, but for State, National, and world wide news, the greater paper must be looked to. The Detroit Evening News stands as the leader in the State, and should go hand in hand with your home paper.

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WE HAVE IT.

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and

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DAVIS' PHARMACY

You say a collar and cuff that are

And perspiration will not affect them!

And when dirty you need only wipe them off with a wet cloth or sponge?

Yes.

Yes.

Wonderful! How are they made?

A linen collar covered on both sides with waterproof "CELLULOID." Looks exactly like a linen collar.

Is it the only waterproof collar and cuff made?

cuff made?
No, but it is the only one made with

the linen interlining and consequently the only one that can give entire satis-faction, because it is the best.

How can I know that I get the right kind?

follows:

Because every piece is stamped as

MARKInquire for that and refuse anything MARK.

else, or you will be disappointed.

Suppose my dealer does not have

them?

He probably has, but if not, send direct to us, enclosing amount. Collars 25c., Cuiffs., 5oc. State size, and whether collar wanted is stand-up or turned-down.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, NEW YORK

Furniture Dealer

Sanitary Spring Mattress.

ASK YOUR

Street, Chicago, I'l.

TRADE

PRIERSON FOR MARCH, -Continued mprovements will be made in this publication, special effort being made to maintain a bigh rank in the literary portion without lowering at all the heauty of the illustrations and letter-press. Among the attractive literary MENU for Murch will be an article by Dr. J. Howe Adams, of Philadelphia, on the university founded by Franklin. Stephen B. Etkins, well known as a public man, will contribute a valuable paper. "A painter of Western character." with illustrations by Charles Craig, is an interesting ar-States. The issue for Murch promises to the public, and will strengthen the opinion freely expressed that "PETER SON is by far the best dollar-a-year magazine published. Address Penfold Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Des Moines Register (Rep.): The correct way is still for the country to collect tariff duties enough to pay its expenses and thus avoid the spectacle of borrowing to get along.

The Dayton Last Works have erected a fine liberty pole in their yards from which floats Old Glory, the beautiful fing of our Nation. Long may it wave to stir the slumbering fires of patriotism in the breasts of all beholders-Otsego Co. Herald.

The ART AMATEUR. Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine The only Art Periodical awarded a

Medal at the World's Fair. luable to all who wish to make theil living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

FOR 10 c, we will send to any one men-sine copy, with super boolor plat s [for copying or framing] and 8 supple-mentary pages of designs | regular price, 25c.] On Fig. 25c, we will send also ... Painting for He

Cincinnatti, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Home Seeker's Excursion

On January 8th and February 5th, 1895, On January stn and February stn, 1825, will sell from Toledo to all points in Atahama, Florida, Georgia, north or west of and including a line drawn through Augusta, Millen, Smithville, Eufala and Montgomery, thence via, line of L. & N. to Pensacola, Kentucky all points south of and including Richmond, Junction Jan 15th to points in Virginia and North Caroli-na. Tickets limited to continuous passage in ach direction with final limit for return passage

20 days from date of sale.

For rates and information apply to D.B. Tracy,
N.P. A. 199 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or to D.
G. Edwards, G. P. A., Cincinnatti, Ohio.

The National Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Is One of Less than Half-a-Dozen Really Great Family Papers in the Country.

IS THE ONLY ONE IT IS THE ONLY ONE IT IS THE ONLY ONE

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It has more Distinguished Contributors them any Other Paper.

Printed on fine white paper, ediled with signal shifty, and filled with the most interesting matter that can be procured.

ONLY \$1 A YEAR-TWO CENTS A WEEK. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE



The Evening News, DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Cann-

ONE DIME A TIN,

TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches. 10 Cents Diamond Tomatoes Evergreen Corn. String Beans, Lima Beans. 10 Marrowfat Peas. 10 Red Cherries. 10 Strawberries. 10 Alaska Salmon 10 Sardines in Mustard. Blue-back Mackerel Dried Beef. Pickles, fancy. 10 Catsup. Horse Radish. Clives.

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

If he cannot show it to you, WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and -114, BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given t embalming or preserving corpse.

DON'T MISS THE

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' and GENTS'

Furnishing Goods and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,

Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR. THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS

Go to Claggetts', for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this

C. B. Johnson, of Blaine, was in town last Thursday.

Perry Ostrander was in town last Monday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. Henry Moon, of Center Plains was in town last Saturday.

Henry Feldbauser, of Blaine, was in town last Monday.

Yeast Cream is something new and all the rage. Claggett sell it.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good Milch Cow for sale, cheap.

O. Palmer went to Roscommon on business, Tuesday, For fresh Apples, Bananas and

Mrs. C. T. Jerome is visiting with friends in West Branch.

The best line of Canned Fruits and Vegetables in the city, at Clargette'. It was frigid yesterday morning, the

mercury dropped to 32 below.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S.S. Claggett. H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in

town last Monday. Charles Waite, of Alpena, shot a monster wildcat in his back yard.

Valentines, at Fournier's Drug

Mary Slaght, minor daughter of Rufus Rogers, has been granted a The thermometer registered 14 de-

grees below zero last Saturday morn For a cheap Tea, Cluggett sells the

best in the sity for twenty-five cents. 5 pounds for \$1.00.

Lee Taylor went to Bay City last Saturday for a short visit with his Claggett is a lover of flowers and has

the exclusive sale of "Golden Rose" our National Flour. Monday morning was the coldest s

far, this winter, the thermometer fall ing to 21 degrees below zero.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Dr. Woodworth was called to Lewiston last Friday on account of the sickness of a child of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co. The Century Magazine and the AVA-

LANCHE will cost our subscribers but \$4.50. Subscribe soon. C. S. Briggs and Rufus Wilcox, of

Center Plains, were in town last Saturday stocking the market with butter

Mrs. Oliver, on Cedar street, two doors from the Commercial House, is This is his second trip but on account prepared to accomodate boarders by of sickness of some of the parties, it the day or week.

Go to the Restaurant of C.W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of I best 29 cent collec-Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, should try it. Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Alpena county has 1,114 K.O.T.Ms. This is about one member to every three men in the county,

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 60 cents by paying up their subscription.

Regular communication of Greyling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., this Thursday evening, at the usual hour,

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confestionery, go to C.W. Wight's the mercury 30 deg. below zero, but restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The attention of our readers is es pecially called to proceedings of the Incorporation meeting, last week. Go to the meeting this evening.

Quarterly Services at M. E. church on Sunday, Feb. 10th. Rev. Woodhams, presiding elder, will preach both morning and evening. All are invited to attend.

J. Charron was in town last Thurs day, looking as though he enjoyed the winter except being lame from dropping a tie on his ankle, but he bought a bottle of Kendal's spavin cure and expects to come out all O.K.

We want MONKY, and when our collector calls on you, go down in your of all who pay up, and the names of pocket and raise the small amount of those in arrears for several years apthe bill which he presents. It is a pear under the head "Deadbeats." If small amount to you, but five hundred the "deadbears" don't murder Ren be of them aggregates a large sum to as

W.S. Chalker proved his generosity, Saturday by personally directing Mrs. Lurron's household goods to be taken into his vacant residence, after the fire, so that in a few hours she was comfortable with her family.

Illaggett sells the best Tea for fifty cents, that money can buy.

Hugo Schriber, of Grove, was in town last Monday,

Fonrnier's Drug Store, The thermometer registered 22 below zero Tuesday morning.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest was in town last Monday. Regular meeting of Marvin Relief

Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 9th., at the usual hour. The band mill has been shut down

for a few days on account of a break in the cardage machinery.

No school this week, on account of a break in the furnace. Repairs had at 12 o'clock. to come from Westfield, Mass.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Peter Aebli, of Blaine, was in town Monday, and is slowly recovering from his recent severe iliness.

E. H Wainwright has received notice of the reduction of his pension. Who caused it?

WANTED-Fresh cow and four doz Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant. hens. Apply at this office or P. O. box, 198.

> Regular meeting of Marvin Post No 240. Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 9th, at the usual hour.

When you want to buy three oounds of good Tea for \$1 00, go to

The Y.P.S.C E., had a social sleigh ride about town, and a social lunch at the church parlors, last week, adding a little money to their treasury.

Those \$3 shoes for \$2 are a great bargain. Don't fail to get a pair at

Smith, Son & Beatty brought in team last week, about 18 hands bigh, which look as though they might supply their mill with a single load. Cash is King at Claggette', and with

\$1.00 in cash you can buy a large smount of goods. Try it. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Evans are in

the village to day. They talk of re moving to Pennsylvania or Kansas in the near future.—Ros. News. Rola Brink, of Gravling, who has

seen visiting the family of Dudiey Betts, at Higgins Lake, was in the vil lage Wednesday. -Ros. News. The Ladies' Aid Society will give Social and Supper at the parsonage

to-morrow afternoon and evening apper at 5 o'clock. 15 cents. If Claggetts' trade on Coffee keeps on increasing he will be obliged to put

in a Motor Engine to run his coffee mill. Buy your Coffee at Claggetts'. Miss Frances Staley went to Laning Tuesday, where she will meet Maude, from Albion, who is obliged to give up her school for a time on account of her health. They will re-

turn together.

Miss Bessie Mesler and Miss Louise Adams returned from Standish last Monday morning. They represented the Christian Endeavor Society of Grayling at the Convention. They report a large attendance and a good time.

Rev. S.G. Taylor went to Lewiston yesterday, to justall the officers of the Odd Fellows' lodge at that place. was postponed until yesterday.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the

Arthur DeWaele returned home Sunday morning after five months absence, he having been engaged during that time in teaching a Gladwin county school. Art has been re-engaged to teach the same school for four months longer and will return there in three weeks. - Ros. Neins.

Last Tuesday evening, Tolman's hotel at Frederic, was discovered to be on fire in the roof, and would have been consumed but for the fact that the village was full of men who had just left the town hall, where they had enjoyed the play of Turn of the tide, They had a hard fight with pails, and saved the building with a loss of about \$200.00.

Last week Thursday about four o'clock Clinton D. Wright, an old soldier, started for his camp on Chubb Lake with a sack of flour and some groceries, from Otsego Lake. It was very stormy. Jan. 23th, word was re-ceived there, that he had not reached Druggist. home, and a searching party of five started out to find him. He was found the next day frozen to death.—Otsego

Ren. Barker, the able veteran of the Reed City Clarion, has his war paint on, his chicken feathers are stuck in the right direction and his scalping knife is ready for the scalps of the miserable men who don't pay their subscription. He publishes the names fore the republican congress meets it will be because he hasn't forgotten his little experience in the late unpleas anthess. - Det. News.

If the AVALANCAE should attempt to publish the list of "deadbeats" as above described we would have to enlarge the paper again.

There are still many nupaid subscriptions on our books. Are you on

The Ladles Ald, of the Presbyteriar Lace and Celluloid Valentines, at church, will meet at Mrs. Palmers'. Friday afternoon.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Awar

Deep snow and hunger are driving bear into the settlements of Northern Bay and Southern Arenas counties, and some danger is apprehended.

Read S. H. & Co.s'. advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

There will be preaching at the Protes tant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, and Sunday School

The reputation on Claggett's \$2.00 Shoes, extends almost over the entire Call and see his Popular Patent, Sleeper Seamless one price Shoe. No seams to hurt the feet. No ripping of the uppers. The best shoes on earth for the money.

Mr. and Mrs. John. J. Niederer, of Blaine, were thoroughly alarmed last In behalf of the Women's Relief week by their three-year old boy getting a bottle of cough syrup and the many friends and citizens of Graydrinking the entire contents. He was ling, for the donation of Flour, Prounconscious for some hours from the Dr. Smith was called, and he recover-

We are indebted to Mrs. Charles H. Geyer for figures giving the amount of money expended by the Relief Corps No. 154, of Ruddock Post, G.A.R. for benevolent purposes, since the organization of the Corps in 1888 up to the first of this year. It amounts to \$231.-

72. In addition to this out of their funds they paid for the handsome silk flag presented by them to the Post .--Cheboygan Tribune, Marvin W. R. C. of Grayling has raised and expended a larger amount every year since its organization, and stands second in the State. But they are all doing a good

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sult account of the people, their customs Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapper, and needs. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Ernptions, and p sitively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed o give perfect satisfaction, or money efunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist,

Last Saturday our citizens were startled by the alarm of fire which proved to be in the residence of Mrs. Larson, and was probably caught by a defective chimney. The department promptly responded, the boys from the south side connecting with the hydrant near the mill getting the first stream on the flames, quickly followed by a line from the Court House. The goods were all removed, and fire extinguished, leaving but the shell of the house standing. Loss \$200 00. No insurance. Mrs. Larson is an estimable and industrious woman, and will receive aid from our citizens to assist in replacing her loss.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the op portunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co. Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Gulde to Health and House-hold Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost nothing. L. Fournier's Drug

morning for Dwight, Ill., to take a was the receipts of about \$60 00 in short course in the Keeley Institute at cash and material for distribution by that place, preparatory to taking this, the only complete organization charge of the medical department of in our village, for practical charity, the institute at Detroit. During his of which our citizens are very proud stay here he has won hosts of friends and glad to sustain. who will regret his departure especially those families who had the advantage of his professional skill. We are informed his practice will be continued by Dr. Wolf, of Metamora, who will arrive about the 15th.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their mirits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache, For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They, are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every delterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigerate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:

ure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN. Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Sunth.

Mrs L. C. Cole offers her house next to Town Hall, for sale, cheap and on easy terms,

P. J. Mosher bas a large quantity of d, out green, which he any part of the village for one dollar a cord. His horse is constantly on the street and all orders willbe promptly filled.

Republican Caucus.

A caugus of the Republican electors of Grayling township will be held a Town Hall, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9th, to elect delegates to the county convention, to be held on Saturday Feb. 16th, 1895. C.T. JEROME. M.A. BATES.

visions and Clothing they sent us also effect of the opiate in the medicine, to those who took part in helping to entertain with their music and sing. REBECCA WIGHT, Secretary.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am pro pared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the For eign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities

L. T. WRIGHT, at S. II. & Cos. office. Oct. 25th

The lecture at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, was not so largely attended as was expected, from the subject, Corea and China. The speaker Rev. C. F. Fenwick had spent several years in mission work in those lands, and could give an intelligent

Last of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Gray ing, for the week ending Feb. 2, 195. Martin. L. Guvette. Jessie Orling. G. Ouellet. Mrs. W. Lewis. G.W. P. F. F.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please any 'Advertised.' W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

A Bright Light Ahead.

For all those who have been wear ing out their lives from the effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, etc. We guarantee Bacon's Celery King of the Nerves to cure you, and if you will call at our store, we will gladly give you a package free of charge of this infalible herbal health restorer. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves cures costiveness, nervousness, sleep-lessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneva. Samples free. Large size 50c and 25c., at L. Fournier's, sole agent.

The donation and social at W.R.C. Hall, last Friday evening, was largely attended and very pleasant. The music by Mrs. Smith, Miss Emms Smith, was well rendered and received repeated encores. The recitations by Miss Rosa Renson exhibited her unusual talent and proved continued study on her part, and the address of Rev. S. G. Taylor, as was expected was full Dr. C. W. Smith left on Moaday of good things. Perhaps best of all

Special Notice. No medicine was ever given such severe test of its curative qualitives as Otto's Cure. We are distributing sample bottles free of charge to those afflicted with comsumption, asthma coughs, colds, pneumonia, eroup, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. giving you the proof that Otto's Care will cure you. Don't delay, but get a bottle of us to-day and commence the use of this great guaranteed remedy Sold only by L. Fournier, sole agent Samples free. Large bottles 500. & 25c

Incorporation Meeting.

At a meeting called by the citizens of Grayling for the purpose of organizing and incorporating the village of ent.
Grayling, Michigan. The following business was transacted.

Mr.R. Hanson was chosen Chairman of the meeting and L. W. Ostrander was chosen Secretary.

Moved by Joseph Patterson and

supported by Geo. L. Alexander, that the Chair appoint a committee of three to draft a Charter and Act to be subwitted at a future meeting, and also o submit it to the Legislature. Motion carried. The Chair appointed, Joseph Pat-

erson, Geo. L. Alexander and John Staley as the committee. Moved and supported that we meet the committee one week from to-night. Feb. 8th, 1895, at 7 o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon.

Motion carried. The meeting adjourned until Feb. 8th, at 7 o'clock and 80 minutes in the afternoon.

L. W. OSTRANDER.

Big SALE of Overcoats!

We want to close out every Overcoat we have in the House, within the next two weeks, and in order to do so, we offer our entire line of

MENS, BOYS & CHILDRENS' OVERCOATS

ATCOST!

These goods are of the seasons' make, so you get new goods at first cost.

IKE ROSENTHAL

One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

PORTLAND.

VALENTINES!

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES

SECOUNDED SE

->->}%≪-----THE FINEST LINE OF

Hanson, Mary Staley and Ralph COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES EVER BROUGHT TO GRAYLING.

NOW ON SALE AT

ers' Drug Store.

Lewiston Items--Journal. Dr. Traver is visiting friends in De-

H. A. Bauman made a business trip elow, last week. Ike Rosenthal was up from Gray-

Sheriff Nelson was on a business trip to Saginaw, this week. Mrs. H. A. Bauman has been visit-

ing, yesterday.

iting friends in Grayling, the past The editor has been to Sunday School, three times in two years, and 2:40 P. M.

eems to enjoy going. Frank Sherman, of Frederic, called Tuesday and subscribed for our paper. He is located at Judges for the pres

Last week a huge Indian chief, whose name is pronounceable only to our Gravling friends, was selling baskets in town. He displayed the strut and DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH. pomposity of one who once owned the town and would like to yet.

A paper has been circulated and signed by nearly all the people to whom it was presented, favoring the calling of J. M. Warren, of West Branch, to the pastorate of the Lewiston Congregational church. Mr. Warren's ability is well known to many of our people, and the Trustees could not do better than engage him

On Friday Peter McCann started for a pulpwood camp, between here and Grayling. He got lost in the awamp and when night came he was guided to a camp by the friendly light of a lamp, but not until he was nearly perished. One hand was frozen so that it still requires a bandage and the care of Dr. McIntyre.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure or rains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division o of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH. 4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express. Dallyexcept Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.
8:18 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:56 A. M.
1:80 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. 19:50 A. M. Detroit Express. arrives at Bay City. 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:85 P.M. 1:18. P. M. New York Express. Daily. arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, P.M. 2:40 P. M. Gravling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:50 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIELD. Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Mack, City 7:40 a.m; 1:30 p. m; 0:15 p. m; 3rand R. pids5-18 p.m; 1:05 p. m; 6:15 a.m; 8:40 a.m; Chicago 7:10 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 8:40 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 8:40 a.m; 8:10 a.m; 8:40 a.m; 8:10 a.m; 8:00 a.m; 6:10 a.m; 6:25 a.m; 8:40 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 8:20 a.m; 6:10 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 8:20 a.m; 6:20 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 7:10

oso a, m. cancinatu, oso a, m. carda a, m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Parlor ar to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p. m. train, daily ex. unday with Seleping Car to Chicago via. Kalmazoo & Bich. Central Ry. 9:15 p.m. Sunday only. Trains artive at Mackinaw City from the South 7:00 a. m.,daily except Monday and 5:15 p. m. ally.

For information apply to C. L. LOCKWOOD. Accard, Agent, Mackinaw City, Mich

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

There are many just as good, but none hetter. Our terms are lower, though field for Catalogue.

H. BEMENT & SONS. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF STOVES & RANGES. - MICHIGAN,



BEMENT KEROSENE OIL STOYES.

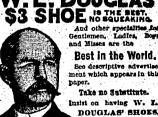
Convenient.

Economical. Powerful,

C.A.SNOW&CO.



THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn. DOUCLAS



Take no Sabstitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,

J. M. JONES.



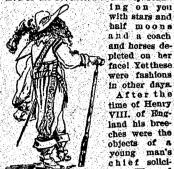
THE FASHIONS OF OLD

QUEER CUSTOMS OF OTHER BELLES AND DANDIES.

Breeches So Large that They Served as a Storeroom and Were Sometime Stuffed with Bran-Patches as Adorn ments-Other Enormities.

Styles that Were If some of the dandles and beauties of other days could only return to us in the flesh and wearing the habiliments of their age what a sensation they would create! Imagine a dandy of the reign of James I. of England walking into your home with breeches large enough, if extended, to shelter a moderate-sized circus; or a fair daughter of

Eve of the seventeenth century beam



and horses de picted on her face! Yet the vere fashions in other days After the time of Henry VIII. of Engches were the objects of a young man' chief sollcl

tude. We read of "petticoat LOBD HOWARD ringham. of petitods. s" tied above the knee, ribbons extending up to the pockets, ribbons hanging all about the waistband and shirt hanging out from the opened ves front. We read of breeches "almost capable of a bushel of wheat" and of alterations which had to be made in

the British House of Commons to afford additional accommodations. bers' seats. It is related of a dandy of the time that on risa visit of cere

ony he had e misfortune FASHION OF THE damage his "PATCHES." eches by a protruding nail in his ir so that by the time had been so the time had been so that by the time had been so the time h mony he the misfortune his

chair so that by the time he gained the door the escape of bran was so great as to cause a state of complete collapse.

Breeches as a Storehouse. A law was made "against such as did so stuff their breeches as to make then



AN ALSATIAN BELLE.

stand out, whereupon," says an old "when a certain prisoner was accused for wearing such breeches contrary to law he began to excuse himself of the offense and endeavored by little and little to discharge himself wear he drew out of his breeches a pair of sheets, a brush, a glass, a combe and night caps, with other things of use, saying, Your worships may understand that because I have no safer storehouse these pockets do serve me for a roome to keep my goods in and though it be a straight prison yet it is a store house big enough for them, for I have many things more yet of value within them.' And so his discharge was accepted and well laughed at, and they commanded him that he should not alter the furniture of his store

A Dandy of 1646.

One of our illustrations is of a dandy of 1646, taken from an old print. He years a tall hat, with a bunch of rib bon on one side, and a feather on the other: his face is spotted with "patchhis bosom and are tied at the ends with ribbon. The vest is left partly open, and the shirt protrudes. His bre are ornamented at the knees, and his



MASKS OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II

legs are incased in "boot-hose tops." "The tops of his boots," says an old record, "were very large, fringed with lace and turned down as low as his spurs, which jingled like the bells of a

monice dancer as he walked."

The patches referred to in the above description were introduced in the seventeenth century, probably from Arahin, where a black mole is considered a benuty spot. Hence those in England to whom nature had denied the boon a black mole endeavored to imitate it by means of black silk and paste.

seventeenth century with a star and two half moons, a circular mark and t coach, coachman and two horses, with postillions, upon her face. Patche were even made a symbol of political allegiance, ladles favoring the Tories patching the right side of the face, while those who adhered to the Whigs patched the left side. After 1766 patch es on the face were discontinued.

Masks Were the Fashion.

Masks formed another fashionable decoration for the face, half masks and whole masks being optionally used. The masks, when not worn, were suspended to the side by a string; when used they were held in position by the teeth by means of a round band fas-tened on the inside. During the reign of Charles II., of England, few ladies visited the theater unmasked.

Hoops, which were an extension of he "padded or false hip" of the fifteenth century, did not come into very general use until toward the close of the seventeenth century. A paper of a little later period speaks of a chair-maker, "one William Jingle, who contrived a chair six yards and a half in circumference, with a stool in the cen ter of it; said vehicle being so contriv ed as to receive the pessenger by opening in two in the middle and closing



IR WILLIAM BI AND A DANDY

when she is scated." The same Jingle "invented a coach for the reception of one lady only, who is to be let in at the top," and the paper continues, "the said coach has been tried by a lady's woman, in one of these full petticoats (hoops) who was let down from a balcony and drawn up again by pulleys to the great satisfaction of all who beheld the sight."

One of our illustrations represents an Alsatian (French) belle of 1727. The most singular feature of this beauty is the colfure, which consists of an enormons three-cornered edifice of satin ace and jewels, stretching out on either side far beyond the width of the figure and standing up in a point in front.

Two of our illustrations, that of Sir William Russell and that of Lord Howard of Effingham, deal with the time of Elizabeth. In the representation of Sir William Russell the immense ruff worn very generally at that time is shown. A railer against the vanities of those days says: "There is a certain liquid matter which they call starch wherein the devil had learned them to wash and dive their ruffs, which b dry will then stand stiff and inflexible about their necka." Imagine a British lord of to-day dressed like Lord How-

AN EARLY TEXAN INDUSTRY.

How Cattlemen Laid the Foundation of Their Portunes.

"The foundation of the fortune of nany of the great Texas cattlemen was laid in the years immediately following the civil war," said a man from the

"During the four years in which the drafts for the Confederate army prac-tically depopulated the country of its able-bodied men, the cattle on the ranges, running unberded and unbranded increased enormously in numbers Bearing no brand of ewnership, these cattle, which at the close of the war had become practically wild, were subject to be taken by any man who could anatain his attempt by force of arms

gainst other claims of ownership. "There was a good commercial de-nand for hides, and these were the times when so many got their start in life by riding, pistol in hand, up to the cattle wherever found unherded, shoot ing them down and taking their skins. The adult cattle then running at large were too wild to be disposed of in any dustry flourished; but when, in time, through the catching and branding of calves, herds had been collected ranges, the shooting of mavericks fell into disrepute and came under the han of 'rustling.' Those men who, through the practice, had become well-to-do cattle owners, now were foremost in suppressing it, through the instrument of the courts and, more effectual ly, by informal hangings."

She Wanted an Uneasy Plaster. A colored woman with her head done up in a red turban offered a piece of money to the apothecary's clerk, say

"T want an uneasy plaster, sah." er don't think I understand you,

sald the man. "It's an uneasy plaster I want," re peated the woman

"What's that?" "Uneasy plaster, sah." "I don't know what you mean." "The missus said I was ter git an

neasy plaster. apothecary reflected for a mo ment and scratched his head. Then an idea seemed to break upon him.
"A porous plaster is the most uneasy

kind of plaster I know of." he said. "I'll give you one, and if it is not right bring it back." The woman did bring it back about fifteen minutes later. She also had a

note from her mistress explaining that adhesive plaster for a cut finger was the article wanted.

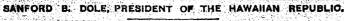
Satisfied.

This is one of the unique experiences that befall the hardware trade. Som days since a dear old lady from the country went into a grocery store in Lewiston, Maine, and offered some glue

"Where did you get it, ma'am?" ask-

ed the dealer.
"Where did I get it?" she repeated proudly. "I made it. Where do you se? I have been saving up the feet of all the critters that we have killed for years, and here's the glue. I biled it out myself."

When she was paid the small amount of money the glue was worth, she went Our illustration of this fashion repre-sents a lady of the latter part of the though she only got sixty-five cents.



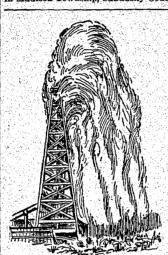


President Dole, of Hawaii, is a character. He is fully six feet tall, without being at all portly, and has gray hair and plenty of it. His mustache and beard are thick, gray and long, and his eyes are clear and gray. His full name is Sanford Ballard Dole. When he returned from the law office of William Bingham, of Boston, he was about twenty-five years old. He had been admitted after examination to the Suffolk County bar, and was admitted also to the Honolulu bar as soon as he returned. In 1884 he became a member of the legislature and was consplcuous in the revolution of 1887. In that year he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, which of fice he held until he became provisional president. Mr. Dole's wife was Miss Anna F. Cate, of Masachusetts. The largest status. The largest status is the figure of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, which of fice he held until he became provisional president. Mr. Dole's wife was Miss Anna F. Cate, of Masachusetts. The lows of Emma street. The house is only one story high and is built of wood. The yard is large and is fillied with tropical trees and shrubbery. The place suits the climate, for which it was built, and looks very pleasant in the summer weather which prevals wine weather which prevals wine to Willams College, and was then served to the Willams College, and was then served to the control of the paint of tables and chairs. Pictures and struces and statuctes are numerous. Mrs. Dole is an artist, and some of the paint satues and statueties are numerous. Mrs. Dole is an artist, and some of the paint satues and statueties are numerous. Mrs. Dole is an artist, and some of the paint satues and statueties are numerous. Mrs. Dole is an artist, and some of the paint satues and statueties are numerous. Mrs. Dole is an artist, and some of the paint satues and statuetie built, and looks very pleasant in the sum-mer weather which prevails win-

estly by his ministerial appearance and manner. He was born in Honolulu in 1844, received his elementary education there at Punahou College, and was then sent to Williams College, Massachusetts.

A VALUABLE SPOUTER. An Ohio Oil Well That Yields \$10.

The Kirkbridge No. 1 oil well, o which we give an illustration, is located in Madison Township, Sandusky Coun



THE KIRKBRIDGE OIL WELL.

ty, Ohio. The flow of oil commence I Nov. 18. The spectacle is described as one of the most magnificent ever wit one of the most mightnent ever whenessed in that part of the country. First appeared a column of water rising, eight or ten feet in the air. This was followed by a black stream of mud and sand, which gradually changed to vel-Then, with a deafening roar, the gas burst forth in an immense volume, hiding the derrick from view. As this cleared away a solid golden column a foot in diameter shot from the derrick floor 100 feet in the air, there breaking into fragments and falling in a shower of oil shot upward In a very few moments the field about the well was covered several inches deep with petroleum. Within three or four hours the ditches for miles around were overflowing with oil. Dams were constructed in order that the product might be estimated, but these were overflowed and swept away as rapidly as built. Some persons living in the vicinity, alarmed at the spectacle packed their household goods and fled. The Buckeye pumping station, a mile distant, was compelled to extinguish its fires on account of the gas, and all other fires within the district were put out. It was a literal flood of oil, estimated production for the first twen ty-four hours being 14,560,000 gallons About 18,000 barrels per day have been saved and marketed since the oil has been brought under full control. owner has refused an offer of \$500,000 for the well, being content with the in come of \$10,000 per day.

Did Not Say "Hysterical Governess. A correspondent asks me why I have called Charlotte Bronte "a hysterica governess." But when or where did I write such nonsense about "the Vestal of Haworth"? If I err not, the accomplished Shirley brought this charge against me in Good Words. I read it with amazement, at Dingwall and forgot about it. The only article that I ever wrote on Miss Bronte, I think, was in Good Words. Looking over it, I see that I did say she was o governess, and expressed the usual re gret for the unhappy lives which are too often lived in that underpaid and

One catches an echo of many laments in Miss Bronte's novels; her materials are inevitably derived from her experience. But I find nothing about "hysterical governess." People have called Jeanne d'Arc "hysterical"; genius and hysterics have points of contact. I did not even say that, as far as I am aware, and if I am to be accused of do ing so, by Shirley or any one else. I must ask for documentary "No other is genuine." If the thing can be proved, I shall recant and burn my fagot; if it cannot be proved, per haps the myth will be withdrawn. body can remember all the foolish things he may have written, but this

particular folly, I fondly trust, is beyoud my power.—A. Lang, in Long man's Magazine.

A Cold n the Head.

The process by which a cold in the head or throat may be promptly relieved as suggested by a French phy sician, is not new, but it is a revival of most agreeable if half-forgotten method. Frenchwomen have long known the virtues of prompt inhalations of eau de cologne, and an old French mam'selle, who taught the oung ladies of an up-town school twen ty years ago, was at least one of her race to import the remedy. Like all remedies, the cologne water should be inhaled at once, as soon as the first symtoms of the coming attack appear. Deep whills must be taken and the fumes are more potent when the cologne is poured on a handkerchief. Four or five inhalations of from two or three minutes each are sufficient. cording to the French doctor, to put to rout the most willing-to-stay cold, if the preventive is begun in time.

Very Much Absorbed.

Owen's power of concentration and absorption in a subject which interested him was not confined to professional or scientific matters. We find that on Jan. 22, 1848, after having heard a lecture of Whewell's, he went on to the club and took up Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" to read. He became so deeply absorbed in the book that he sat on, oblivious of the fact that every one else had disappeared one by one. He was also apparently dear to coughs and hints of attendants, etc., but still sat there reading and laughing to himself. At last in desperation the men came forward and began to take away the lamps. Then, having looked at his watch and found it considerably 2 a. muche rushed wildly out of the of yellow rain for a quarter of a mile club, and, like a scientific Cinderella, around. For a period of five hours left his umbrella and greatcoat behind. he Life of Richard Owen.

Richard III. in Citizen's Dress. "Tom Keene played Richard III, in street clothes in Macon, Ga., two years ago," said C. R. Reeves at the Emery. company's trunks carried past Macon on the Central Road of his age. He laid plans to in some way, and could not be brought back in time for the performance. The house had been pretty well sold up, and it would not do to disappoint the people. Not even a sword could be procured, and a large cleaver was borrowed from the hotel. In citizen's clothes and with the cleaver as a sword Keene and his company went upon the stage. During the first act there was great deal of merriment in the audience, but Keene played as he never played before, and made his hearers forget the incongruities. It was th greatest success of the tragedian's life." Cincinnati Enquirer.

No woman has a right to neglect her rdinary duties, which are important to crochet things for a third cousin she loes not see once a year.

AGAIN IN USE.

Adobe Houses Are Once More Being
Built in the West.
It is a curious thing that adobe houses, the earliest type of houses known in this country, are again coming to be used, as several have been re cently built in Colorado. Everybody who has ever seen a picture of a cliffdweller's town or of a pueblo village knows what an adobe house is. The adobe house is made of a peculiar sticky mud and is always sun dried. The bricks vary in size and are gener ally about 4 inches deep, 6 inches wide and 16 inches in length, while the outer walls of the adobe building proper vary from 2 to 4 feet in thickness. One old mission in New Mexico boasts of an outer wall six feet in thickness.

Curiously enough, the exact recipe for mixing this adobe is held as a secret by the Mexicans and half-breeds. Not even have they disclosed the neces sary amount of hay or straw to make up a perfect adobe brick. Mayhap the Egyptian told it to the Aztec and this wonderful race to the ancestors of the present. The building of an adobe house must necessarily be confined to the months between May and August, at least in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, for frost is death to the nubaked brick. The adobe is prepared in the old-fashioned way—that of treading-and when the mud is worked to the proper consistency by the nervous feet of the Mexican it is placed in molds of the required size. The mortar is also of mud, but dries quickly, and is



NEW ADOBE HOUSE AT COLOBADO SPRINGS people in the West have taken up the fad and are hallding adobe houses and, if the fashion spreads, the time may yet come when the adobe dwelling will be the distinctive type of American archi-

HON. CARRIE O. HOLLY.

one of the Three Women Legislators of Colorado's Assembly.

In electing women to the lower branch of its Legislature and in plac-ing a woman at the head of the department of public in



fulfillment of this HON. C. C. HOLLY. toncession three women, Mrs. Carrie Clyde Holly, the subject of our illustration; Mrs. Clara Cressingham and Mrs. Frances Klock were returned to the Assembly, while Mrs. Angenette M. Peavey was elected supreintendent of public instruction. The three legislators are from the East, Mrs. Klock being a native of New England and the others being natives

of New York State. Mrs. Holly was born in New York City in 1866 and has been a resident of Colorado about five years. Previous to her removal to the West she took an ctive part in furthering the question of woman suffrage and was associated this work with Lillie Devereaux Blake and others prominent in the suffrage movement in this State. She is a lady of kindly impulses, liberal education and force of character. Of the public questions of the day she has made intelligent study and the Colora-do Assembly will be the better for her judgment upon public policies. Thus far the three women legislators of Colorado have demonstrated their ability to serve as acceptably as their male associates.

Was a Forehanded Boy

he placed over the foresight displayed the other day by one of the rising generation of the thinkers and rulers of the country, says the Cincinnati Enonirer. It was the son of a family well known in the city, possessed of the de sire for a jack-knife that seizes youths one. It was against the wishes of his mother, however, who, motherlike warned him of the danger of possess ing the dreadful implement, and expa tiated upon the resulting cuts and conequent sticking plaster. The son was satisfied for a day, but having given to him a quarter, there was of course no better way to dispose of his wealth than to buy the coveted knife. This he did, and, being in no way a deceiving youth, he made the fact known at his "What!" said his mother, "you have

bought a knife? And how much did ou pay for it?" Twenty cents," was the answer

"Well, and what did you do with the rest of your quarter?" "Oh, I bought sticking plaster with

BRAVE COLONEL LARKE. With His Arm Badly Broken He Writer and Works Every Day

Col. Julian K. Larke, the Crimean war veteran, met with an accident re cently, in which he demonstrated that the heroic soldier is born and not evo luted by a rigid system of drill. He is one of the bright writers on an after noon paper and has charge of the real estate department. On one of the coldest days of last week, when the breath med to freeze and icicles gathered on the mustache and beard, the Col onel, chipper as a chipmunk, although he is over 60 years old and is all scarred up with wounds received in battle, called at the Real Estate Exchange, says the New York Commercial Adver-tiser. In descending the steps from the streets that lead to the exchange he slipped on the frozen ice and fell heavily on his left shoulder.

Like a nimble athlete of thirty years he picked himself up, and, after finish ing his business at the exchange, he went to his office, and wrote a column coolly smoking a long Havana, know as the "Smuggler's Delight." H brother members of the quill noticed that while he was writing his left arm hung limp and motionless at his side Finishing his copy and calmly knock ing the ashes from his cigar he said: "Now I will look at my arm." He tried to lift up his left arm, but he discovered that it was not only broken, but considerably fractured. His shirt and coat were soaked with blood. Sev eral wished to run for a doctor, but he

simply said:
"Oh, it is nothing; I'll go out and have it set." He lighted a fresh cigar went out and found a surgeon, who tried to lecture the brave old vet eran, who has fought through wars, because he neglected his arm so long. "Go home early and stay there a week," said the surgeon, after he had splintered the broken arm. The surgeon little knew the vitality of the Colonel and his devotion to journalism. The next day he turned up in the office and wrote five columns of statistics, the data of which he had been gathering for some time.

His coolness and heroic nonchalance in suffering great pain have won the admiration of all the editors and reporters on the papers and they propose to honor him in some way, either by tendering him a banquet or giving him a silver loving cup.

A Hen's Brood of Quail.

While Mr. J. T. Stuart, a prosperous farmer living near Knoxville. Tenn., was mowing his grass this summer, the machine cut off the head of a hen quall. which was setting on her nest. A broken egg showed that the eggs would have been hatched in a few days. A little daughter of Mr. Stuart's took the eggs and carefully put them under a hen, whose eggs were to hatch in a day or two. Fourteen of the quall eggs hatched and sixteen of the hen's. For a week or two the young quail went under the hen at night, as the chickens did; after that they roosted in one

corner of the coop by themselves. The little girl fed and looked after them, and they seemed to have no fear of her, but would come and jump in ber hand. The moment anyone else came about they would run and hide. Their favorite hiding place was under the chickens, and sometimes two or three would try to get under one chick en, and in their efforts to hide would completely upset it. After they could fly fairly well they took up their abode in the garden, but would always come to the little girl's call of "Chick, chick," and if at a distance would fly and alight at her feet. When they were quite small an old cock quail came for several days and tried to toll them away, but they would not go with him They are now full grown, and all are living but one, which killed itself against a wire gate only a few days ago.-Forest and Stream.

Lavish Hospitality.

"Be sure you let me know if you ever come to —," said a pretty little West-ern woman who had received a good deal of attention in New York to her various acquaintances when she bld them adieu. So when Mrs. Z. decided to go to California for the winter, and concluded to take --- en route, she enlarged considerably to her party akin her friendship with Mrs. S. "I am sure H do everyt to make it pleasant for us," she said again and again. "It's so nice to have some one you know well when you go to a strange place." So immediately on her arrival she sent a note to her friend, who arrived promptly next morning and gave her a most effusive greeting. "Shall you be here long?" she inquired. "Over Sunday? How delightful. How many are there in your party? Four? O, that is just a pleasant number, isn't it? I want you all to come," and, as Mrs. Z. listened expectantly for an invitation to a dinner or some sort of festivity, she continued, "to our pew at St. G.'s Sunday morning. It is very large, and there is plenty of room for you all." Poor Mrs. Z has not yet heard the last of the great advantage of knowing her friend. Mollie S.-Boston Saturday Evening

Old Soldiers in China.

Nowhere are old soldiers so distinguished as in China. In 1890 the Emperor Kiang Su issued a proclamation which read in part as follows: "To thank heaven that it has allowed us to reach the age of 20 years, we herewith raise all active soldiers of the eight banners of Manchuria and Mongolia to the rank of the nobility. To those who have passed the fourscore, we give in addition a piece ofsilk, ten measures of rice, and ten pounds of meat. Those have passed their 90th birthday are to receive double measure in each e." When the crack regiments of the Chihese army contain men almost a century old, it is not so difficult to understand the successes of the brave

Maurice Thompson tells of a certain buyer of sheep who went into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, where the following dramatic incident took place between him and a grim mountaineer who had one ewe for sale: Buyer-That ewe is worth about 75 cents. Mountaineer-Hit air wo'th test a dollar 'n' er half. Buver-You are joking; the old thing is lean Mountaineer (drawing a large pistol and cocking it)-Strenger w'at did ye say 'at that air ewe was wo'th? Buyer (briskly)-Nigh on to seven dollars is what I said.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

Humorous sayings and do-INGS HERE AND THERE

Have Been Recently Born-Savings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable-The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh

Bliking is one of the most popular men in town." "Who is your author-ity?" "Bilkins himself."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Did you say you wanted Shakes-peare's works?" asked the book store clerk. "No," replied the haughty girl, want his plays."-Washington Star.

"Where in thunder are you going With that stove and all those over coats?" "I am going, my friend, to spend the winter in Florida."—Atlanta Constitution. "I shall expect you," said the justice

to the colored culprit, "to tell the wkole truth." "De whole truth, suh?" "Yes." "Jedge, jes' gimme six months!"—At-lanta Constitution. Mistress—You broke my Sevres plate. You are discharged. How did you break it? Servant—I carelessly drop-ped one of the biscuits you made yes-

terday on it.—Woonsocket Reporter. "Ah, Jack, did your rich old uncle re-nember you in his will?" Jack—Yes, he inserted a clause requesting his executors to collect at once all t

he had made me.—Boston Bulletin. Brace-I paid a man \$10 to-day for carrying my overcoat. Bagley—Isu't that an extravagant price? Brace— Oh, I don't know, he had carried it since last spring.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s

Monthly. Behold the felicitous father His daughter's wedding when at,

Supporting the bride to the altar. And the bride and the groom after

that. Atlanta Constitution. "Good-by, Old Slow!" shouted the bicycle. "You are not in my class." "Anyway," retorted the cart horse, "I am not as awkward as you are.

cinnati Tribune. Bobby - You ought to see my big sister. Everybody says she's a beau-ty. Johnny—I bet she can't hold a candle to my sister fer looks, Why, my sister sold twenty-two tickets for a charity concert.-Good News.

don't fall down standing still."-Cin-

He — Mrs. Swelltop certainly is a beautiful woman. She carries all be-fore her. She (spitefully)—Force of habit, I supose. I hear she was a waitress before Swelltop married her.— Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Empec-I can't understand how a man can love a woman who has a physical deformity, can you? Empec —Oh, I don't know; I shouldn't think less of a woman who was tongue-tied. P. & S. S. Co.'s Bulletin.

Schoolmate—"Why do you never touch your plano?" Miss Thumper—
"We's buying it on installments." What difference does that make?" 'Tm afraid if paw should hear me play, he'd stop paying."—Good News. "What do you think of these eggs?"

whispered the lean boarder.

eggs," responded the fat boarder. ose occupation was that of advertising clerk in a newspaper office, "are too late to classify."—Chicago Tribune. "When I was down in Texas," said te returned drummer, "I found just

one busy man. He had the salt rheum and a Waterbury watch. When he wasn't scratching himself he was winding his watch."—Chicago Tribune.

A nosegny rising to majestic lieight; A feather with a mastodonic curl: wilderness of bows and laces light,

And somewhere 'neath the fluffy heap, a girl.

Washington Star.

"Here I have to talk three hours beore you will even let me have a dol-"Well, isn't that pretty good pay for doing what you take a delight in? You would talk anyhow, even if you didn't get a cent."—Indianapolis Journal. She was a new telephone girl .-

"What number, please?" "One hundred and fifteen." "I didn't catch

that." "One hundred—" "Yes?"
"And fifteen." "All right. Here is that." 100. Fifteen is busy just now."-Harper's Bazar. Mrs. Quizby-Why didn't you sell your house after you advertised it? Mrs. Homester-When we saw the description that the real-estate agent

gave of it we thought it would

paradise lost if we did.—Philadelphia Inquirer. "I don't believe in that proverb, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,' said Cynicus. "Why not?" asked Ritterhouse. "It strikes me as being good." "Ah," said Cynicus, "but you forget. The married man has no lel-

sure."—Harper's Bazar. "You're not a cousin or anything like that of our fair hostess, are you?"
"No; nothing of the sort." "Well, did you ever attend such a stupid affair in your life?" "Ye-es, a good many. I-I'm her husband, you see, and I have to."-New York Recorder.

Tramp-About a year ago I came by and you gave me an old vest. You may not know it, madam, but there was a \$5 note in that vest. Lady of the House-Mercy! Have you brought it back? Tramp-Not much! I've come for another vest.—Tit-Bits.

Stranger - Zum Donnerwetter, now you have cut my chin a second time. If you can't shave better than that, you will lose all your customers pretty quick. Barber's Apprentice—Not at all! I am not allowed to shave the regular customers yet. I only shave strangers!-Fliegende Blaetter.

Amputation Without Anesthetics. It has not been many years since am-putations were performed with the patient in full possession of all his fac-

The Church Collection. The church collection was once taken n a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to arouse the sleeners.

The sea-nettle stings its prey to death by means of a poison secreted in its tentacles.



that."

SNOW IN THE HOT LANDS.

Tunis, Africa, dispatch-Severely cold weather prevails here, and the country is cov red with snow. Nice, France, dispatch—Five inches of snow has fallen here, and a further downfall is

Prostrated by the Least Excitement

—Physicians Baffled by Her Case.

(Brom the Gate Oity, Kokuk, Loua.)

Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home is at 3515 Vernon avenue, Chicago, and whose visit to Keekuk, I.a., will long be remembered, was at one time afflicted with a mervous malhdy which at times drove her nearly to distraction. "Those terrible headaches are a thing of the past," she said the other day to a Gate City representative, "and there is quite a story in connection with it, too."

"My nervous system sustained a great shock some fifteen years, ago, brought on, I believe, through too much worrying over family matters and then allowing my leve family matters and then allowing my leve family matters and then allowing my leve family become prostrated from the excitement and I would consider myself for tunate indeed if the effects of the attack would not remain for a week. I was obliged to give up our pleasant home not far from the Lake shore drive, because I could not stand the noise in that locality. I could find no place in the city which I deemed suitable to one whose nervous system was always on the point of explosion. To add to my misfortunes, my complexion underwent a change and I looked to yenture from the house at all."

"Madami, said my doctor to me soon after an unusually severe attack of the malady, unless you leave the city and seek some place of quiet, you will never recover." So I concluded I would visit my uncle, who lives in Dallas County, Iowa, and whose farm would surely be a good place for one in my pitiable condition. I picked up the Gate City one day and happened to come across an interesting recital of the recovery of some woman in New York State who was afflicted as I had been. This woman had been onred by Dr. Williams Fink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if Pink Pills cure that woman they might do the same for me. I began to take the pills according to directions, and I began to feel better from the state. No wonder I am in such high spirits and feel like a prize fighter: And now won

been alive now," laughingly concluded the lady.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all drug-gists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenecta-dy, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50

The religion that costs nothing is



"I Am Cured"

Ecsems appeared three years ago, and since then I have tried all kinds of remedies for the cure of the disease and had given up all hope of ever being cured. At last I was told to try Hood's Sarssparills and Hood's Olive Cintment. I did so, and I am happy

dreadful skin disease. I have taken sen botbles of Good's Sarssparilla and i five boxes of the Ointment. I would written before, but I wished to wait

Hood's spirite Cures until I was confident the disease would not return again. It has not, and I can say I am perfectly cured. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsparilla. ARTHUE J. MENDAY, Woodland, Washington.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, out act promptly, easily and efficiently. 200.



Compound CURES irregularity.

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weak-ness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, Kidney Complaints in either sex. Every time it will reheve

Backache, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irrita-bility, nervousness, sleeplessuces, fiatulency, melancholy, or the "biues." These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some demagement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

Every woman, married or single, should own and read "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," an illustrated book of 30 pages, containing important information that every woman should know about herself. Wo end it free to any reader of this paper. All druggists sell the Pinkham medicines. Address in sonfidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Macs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver ...

Ely's Gream Balm

OUICHLY CURES

AMERICAN

AMERICAN

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ENSION Washington, D.C.

coastully Prosecutes Claims, rincipal Examiner U.S. Pension Buleau, lact war, 15 adjudicating claims BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moisten make several boxes of Paste Polish.

MAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

GERMAN AND FRENCH BATTLE

MONUMENTS. Soil Which Witnessed the Terriffe Struggle that Ended Imperialism in

France and Effected German Feder

Historic Memorials. In its results the most important bat Sedan. By it imperialism was brough to an end in France; the third republic, which still endures and prospers, was proclaimed; the federation of the Ger man provinces was effected, and King William of Prussia became the ruler of a united German empire. The battle of Sedan, fought September 1, 1870, virtually ended the war, which the against Prussia, and on the battle field Napoleon himself surrendered his sword to the Prussian king.

Since that day 24 years ago the bat-tle field of Sedan has greatly changed. Nearly every relic of the eventful strug gle has been removed. Long ago the plow leveled the graves of many; in other cases the remains of the dead combatants were exhumed and removed into the graveyard of the local villages, where their resting places are unnot as yet been ascertained, but it is marked by any memorial. There is one reasonably certain that it is the result.

A WOMAN'S NERVES. THE FIELD OF SEDAN and about the ill-fated villa JUNKETERS ARE BACK lage of Bazellles, which shell and the torch laid in ashes. The base of the latter monument consists of a great crypt, the center of which is pierced by wide passage, on either side of which re vaults with barred fronts, behind which are symmetrically built-up ramparts of skulls, in rear of which are piled tangled heaps of miscellaneous bones. The remains of the enemies in life remain still separate as they slowly moulder: the German bones are in the caves on one side of the central passage, those on the other are tenanted by the bones of Frenchmen.

> LEVEL OF THE GULF RISING. It Is Now One Foot Higher than It

Was in 1859. According to the engineers of the hydrographic bureau, the level of the Gulf of Mexico is one foot higher than it was in 1859, and, of course, the enhas been greater or less, depending on their character. In some places, where the marginal lands are composed of some high, rocky bluffs, this change of level has gone on from year to year without attracting attention. On the other hand, many low-lying points (some that were once inhabited by the orimitive inhabitants or by the pioneer white settlers) are entirely submerged

The cause of this change of level has

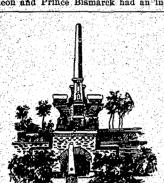


MOUKDEN, THE SACRED CITY OF MANCHURIA.

money with which he could set right all the wrongs of the world? What is a "princely fortune?" Or, to go further, what is imperial wealth? Make up your figures, grasp for an instant at the enormity of them, and then try to conceive the vastness of the store of wealth which well-authenticated statements give to Moukden, the capital of Manchuria, and sacred city of the

Moukden, even by the time this ap pears in print, may have fallen into the hands of the Japanese army, commanded by Count Yamagata. And the imperial treasure is estimated at 1,200, 000,000 taels. The value of a tael is about \$1.50 of our money-sometimes This would place the imperial hoard at nearly two billion of dollars! culations, say those best versed in matters concerning the Chinese government. It is well known that for at least 200 years past the reigning Chinese Emperor has sent an annual consignment of 6,000,000 taels to Moukden

remaining—the weaver's cottage, near a general and uniform rising or up-Douchery—where the Emperor Napo-heaval in the gulf bed. On the contrary, Douchery—where the Emperor Napo-leon and Prince Bismarck had an in-



CRYPT CONTAINING BONES OF FRENCH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.

terview on the morning after the bat But the historic cottage is now uninhabited and in dilapidation and soon, like other relics of the battle field, will pass away forever.

Monuments in the Field. There are but two memorials on the



MONUMENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF

by France to the memory of her dead and the other is a conventional monu-ment erected at the joint expense of France and Germany to the memor



THE "WEAVER'S COTTAGE." [Where Bismarck and the Emperor met the morning after Sedan.]

and in a certain sense to the preserva tion of the Bavarian and French soldiers who fell in the bitter and savage days.

Within these walls, it is believed, is stored the imperial treasure, the accumulation of more than 200 years, and amounting to about \$2,000,000,000. What was the greatest height of ava- | Doubtless much of the Chinese Emphilanthropist estimate the amount of army marching upon Moukden is caused by frantic fear that this enormou fortune will be taken from him, and reduce him, no matter what the final outcome of the war may be, to comparative beggary! It is reported that the treasure has already been secretly removed from the palace to a less imperilled hiding place. If the treasure has been taken outside the walls of Mouk-den—which is extremely improbable it cannot have been carried far. In the present anarchic condition of Man-

> ent Manchurians. Should the imperial treasure of Moukden fall into the hands of the Japanese, would it belong to the latter govern ment? Most assuredly, and the only civilized power that would be liable to make even an attempt at a protest would be England. Should England interfere to prevent this splendid loot by Count Yamagata's army, the Jap anese, who have a passion for history, would sardonically inquire: "What about India?"

churia it would be as well to leave the

ast treasure for the Japanese victors as to expose it to pillage by the turbu-

interesting memento of the struggle of either a settling of the dry land or of there isn't the least doubt but that there is much less. However this may be, if this aqueous encroachment is steadily maintained, Keokuk will be a deep water harbor and St. Louis and the whole of Missouri will be entirely submerged in less than 40,000 years from Jan. 1, 1895.

Carpet Weaving. It was in France that the first serious effort was made to establish the manufacture of carpets in the fashion of the This was in the reign of Louis XIV. and under the direction of his Minister Colbert. The royal manuctories were designed to manner of furniture, and in the Gobe lins and Beauvais factories 250 master weavers wove rich tapestries. During the revolution of 1789 these factories were almost suppressed, but Nanoleon I. revived the manufactories and furnished his palaces with their loom work. The national workshops of France still continue, and the woven stuffs of Gobelins, Beauvais, and the Savonnerie are accounted among the finest in Europe. The knowledge of carpet weaving was presumably introduced into England from France. During the persecution of the Huguenots the carpet weavers, with other artistic craftsmen, fled for refuge to England, and established hemselves in various towns. Axminster, in Devonshire, was one of these. and also the town of Wilton. These places retained their supremacy for a long time, but with the introduction of the Jacquard loom and various improved processes of manufacture, the ndustry was successfully developed in Kidderminster, Durham, Kilmarnock, and Glasgow, Good Words. Tested Her Sincerity.

The Count de Lesseps never seemed to lose sight of the education of his children, even in the smallest detail. One morning at breakfast, a beautiful Dresden tea-cup was broken. "Ah!" cried the countess, "a disaster! Two more of that set will now be broken. It always happens so," "Are you so

It always happens so," "Are you so superstitions," asked the count, "as really to believe that two more will be broken?" "I know it." "Then let us get it off our minds." And, taking two of the cups by the Handles, he dashed them together. The anger and dismay of the countess proved conclusively that she had not seriously held to her superstition. It also loosed any hold the absurd idea may have had on the minds of the children.

Submarine Boats. A submarine torpedo boat capable of sinking to any depth and traveling under water as quickly as on the surface without revealing its presence has

been invented by an Australian. The inventor claims that a full-sized bout could remain under water for three

LEGISLATIVE GRIND IS ON ONCE

Governor's Mansion Among the Pos sibilities-Detroit and Her Grlevances Fill the Public's Eye-Mayo Pingree and the Appointive Power.

Pingree's Perquisites Imperiled.

The Michigan Legislature reconvened Tuesday, after the long vacation, the junket to the Upper Peninsuh and the Alger Club banquet at Detruit and resumed business. The only important business accomplished was the passing of a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability of constructing a governor's mansion in Lancing at a cost not to exceed \$30,000. The atmosphare at the capitol was under lurid by Mayor Pingree and a vast lobby of Dotroiters, who came for the purpose of looking after the Detroit health board bill. Sépator, I hompson, the author of the bill, which provides for taking the appointment of the health board out of the winest legislative days of the entire session ensued. Pingree was backed by a large force of officeholders, who endeavored to slanghter the bill, which is now before a Senate committee. All Detroit has become great to another of small pox Pingrec's Perquisites Imperiled. ommittee. All Detroit has become great y aroused over the spread of small-pox in that city, which is attributed to an in-efficient board of health, and interest in the fight is interest.

THE DETROIT AFFAIR.

City Rent by Factional Fights, but Agreed on the Board of Health. Agreed on the Board of Health. A Pandemonium reigned at the Detroit Auditorium the other night. The occasion was the cell to consider the measures, now pending at Lansing, regarding the advisability of taking from the Mayor the power to appoint the members of the various boards, transferring such power to the Governor. All disorderly gatherings heretofore held in the State sank into insignificance when command with ings heretofore held in the State sank into insignificance when compared with the confusion and riot of the night's proceedings, when none of the customary rules for procedure, could prevail, and there was war to the knife between the Pingree and anti-Pingree factions. At times the meeting threatened to assume a serious aspect, personal encounters being narrowly averted. The anti-Pingree men, composed of many of the representative residents of the city, stole a march on the Mayor and occupied the resentative residents of the city, stole a march on the Mayor and occupied the stage and all the front seats. On one subject the immense gathering agreed, and both factions united vigorously in their condemnation of Dr. McLeod and the health board. When Dr. McLeod's name was mentioned a storm of hisses arose from every part of the building. 'Although divided in the matter of home rule, as with one voice the audience shouted and hissed their detestation of the health board. References to that the health board. References to that board from the anti-Pingree speakers even met with a spontaneous answerfrom the Pingree faction, and when it was remarked that there was a string to the resignation of the doctor voices called out: "Out the string! Hang him with it!" Such bitterness has never before been witnessed in the city of Detroit at any other time or relating to any other matter. The hostility existing between the two divisions in the audience vanished long enough when the health board the health board. References to that

the two divisions in the addresse sunsa-ed long enough when the health board was mentioned to show that there were few persons in the andience who did not consider that the board and the health officer should be removed. Even the Pingree faction who stood by him in the matter of home rule abandoned him almost to a man on this matter.

"THE FREE PRESS" SPEAKS.

Deduces Several Conclusions from the Riotons Mass-Meeting.

The Detroit Free Press, commenting the now famous mass-meeting the

other night, says:

"Noisy as the gathering was, and impossible as it was to bring about even the semblance of order, the temper of the crowd was so distinctly against the mayor and his methods that his defeat

mayor and his methods that his defeat cannot be gainsaid.

"The point most clearly demonstrated by last night's meeting at the Auditorium was the utter impracticability of town meeting government in a city as large as Detroit. Even had the crowd been an orderly one—as it emphatically was not—it would have been impossible to transact any serious business with so large a gathering—the largest by, all odds ever assembled in the building. The citizens' intesting therefore, as a governing force, or even as an advisory proceeding, may as well be definitely abindidied. The theory is an excellent one, but it cannot be made to work in practice.

be made to work in practice "The noisy element predominated in the matter of lungs; but it was very evident that besides the noisy onest there were hundreds of solid men of the city, which address to solid men of the city, which address in dignation over the wretched and wicked mismanagement of the city's sanitary affairs, and the peril which such mismanagement has brought. If either Mayor Pingree or Health Offcer McLeod, went to the meeting in any doubt as to the estimate put upon their course by the intelligent public, they cannot have taken any fragment of that doubt home with them. They must have seen in the earnest faces which made up so large a portion of the audience called out by the impudent proclamation of the mayor the plainest "The noisy element predominated in the

of the audience called out by the impudent proclamation of the mayor the plainest evidence of disapproval.

"In spite of the fact that regular action was impracticable, owing to the noise and confusion, the municipal atmosphere ought to be clearer for this meeting. That the Legislature will size up the situ-nation properly and know how to act canation properly and know how to act, can not be doubted. It is unfortunate that w not be doubted. It is unfortunate that we have been compelled to appeal to that body for relief in the emergency by which we are confronted; but it is certainly a smaller evil that the public health of the city should be cared for by a board appointed from Lansing than it should not be cared for at all. The spread of an epidemic with all its horrors is too big a price to pay even for so cherished a right as home rule. To that rule, as a principle, we are all committed, but almost any conceivable kind of rule is better than the sham variety of home rule from the sham variety of home rule from which the city has suffered since the small-pox broke out."

Senate and House Proceedings. The Legislature suspended business Wednesday to hear arguments of Detroit men for and against the Health Board bill.

Thursday the Senate passed a bill submitting an amendment to the constitution to a vote of the people, which, if adopted, will overcome all obstacles now in the way of equal suffrage. A resolution was also introduced to submit an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors to a vote of

the people.

The Senate Friday passed the joint revolution submitting a constitutional amendment to the people providing for indeterminate sentences of criminals, and both houses adjourned until Monday after-

Mend Your China.

A good cement for china consists of a quarter of an ounce of gum acacia dissolved in half a wineglassful of boiling water with sufficient plaster of paris added to make a stiff paste.

Speaking from her Experience,

After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), Marion Harland finds the Royal Baking Powder to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

The testimony of this gifted authority upon Household Economy coincides with that of millions of housekeepers, many of whom speak from knowledge obtained from a continuous use of Royal Baking Powder for a third of a century.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER GO., 100 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Remarkable Romance Rounded Off. About twenty-nine years ago James Hard went to work for a farmer named Arnold in Jackson County, Oregon, and a few months later married Arnold's stepdaughter. Soon after trouble area between the two men. Arnold took his daughter away from Hard and when the latter went after her the two men quareled, and the result was Arnold was shot dead and Hard fled the State. His wife secured a divorce and remar-ried. Her husband died a few years ago. Three years ago Hard returned to Jackson County, was recognized, ar rested for the murder of Arnold, and sent to the penitentiary for a term. During the trial his former wife visited him frequently, the old love revived, and

1,000 Bu. Potatoes Per Acre. Wonderful yields in potatoes, oats, corn, farm and vegetable seeds. Cut this out and send 5c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., fer their great seed book and sample of Giant Spurry. CNU

she worked her hardest to secure his release. After two years her efforts were successful and Hard was releas-A few days ago the two were unl

ted in marriage near their first home.

To Enjoy Life the physical machine must be in good run-ning order. A little care—the use of Rip-



and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curring the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the tromble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.

"FALLING OF WOMB."

"FALLING OF WOMB."

MRS. FRANK CAM-Y, writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb—inflammatory and bearing-down series ations and the doctors all said, they could not cure me.

MRS Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."



SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE WALTER BAKER & GO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Falling snowflakes bring with then all the floating dust of the air, leaving the atmosphere extremely pure. A Terrible Visitant.

Pain is always a terrible visitant, and often domiciles itself with one for life. This infliction is preventable, in cases of rheomatism by a timely resert to Hesterter's Stomach Bitters, which checks the encreachments of this obstinate and dange ady at the outset. The term "langueous is used advisedly, for rhoumations is alway liable to attack the vital organs and term liable to attack the vital expans and tarmi-nate life. No testimony is more operative and concurrent than that of physicians who testify to the excellent effect of the Bittery in this disease. Persons incur a wetting in rainy or snowy weather, and who are expec-ed to draughts, should use the Bitters as a preventive of lill effects. Malaria, dyspopia, liver and kidney trouble, nervessmess and debility are also among the aliments to which this popular medicine is adapted. For the infirmities, sorresess and wiffness of the aged is highly beneficial.

Ibsen's Income. Ibsen has an income of about £800 a

Grass Is King!

Grass rules. It is the most valuable crop of America, worth more than either corn or wheat. Luxurious meadeither corn or wheat Luxurious mead-ows are the farmers' delight A posi-tive way to get them, and the only one we know, is to sow Salzer's Extra Grass Mixtures. Many of our farmer readers praise them and say they get four to six ton of magnificent hay per acre from Salzer's seeds. Over one hundred different kinds of Grass, Clover and Fodder Plant seeds are sold by Salzer. If You Will Cut This Gut and Sand I If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get a sample of Grass and Glover Mixture and their mammoth catalogue free. ON U

How It May Happen "Jeminy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed suffering. "No," said the other, "it's neuralgia, and she's a marty to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was cured by it andmarried 'one of the fellows' afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life mere enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed wee to win only wretchedness.

The Prince of Wales never travels abroad without having a complete itin-erary of his route decided upon, connec-tions arranged for, time tables consulted and every point covered.

STATE OF OHTO, CITY OF TOLEDO, S.
LUCAS COUNTY
FRANK I, CERTY Makes eath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERYS & Co.
Going business in the City of Taledo, County and
State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the
sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each
and every case of CATARIES that cannot be
cured by the use of HALL'S CATARIES (DIES.
Sworn to before me and subceticed in my pres-

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my p

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Father Schleyer, of Constance, in Baden, the discoverer or founder of

Volapuk, the "world language," has been made a monsigneur by the Pope LUNG COMPLAINTE, BRONCHITTE, ASTE-MA, cto., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

Where Women Are Farmers. Fully one-third of the female popula ion of France are laborers on farms.

Helping His Frienda.
From Ney, Defiance County, Ohlo, Charles A. Bergman writes to the Sterling Remedy Co., of Chicago, that he thinks No-to-bac is one of the greatest emedies on earth. One box of No-to bac, purchased at the local drug store cured him of the tobacco habit a is now recommending No-to-bac to his

Piso's Cure is a wonderful cough medi-cine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siden and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 74

galalananananananan If you have Rheumatism Or any other pain, you don't take chances with St. Jacobs Oil, for twenty years ago it began to kill pain, and it's been pain-killing over since.

Consumption was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all of the early stages of the disease

Scott's Emulsion



will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excess ive waste of the disease and gives vital strength. For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Threat,

Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anamia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children. Buy only the genuine with our trademark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pambhlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Soott & Bowne, N. Y. All Drugglate. 50 cents and \$1.



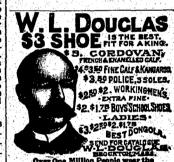
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes All our shoes are equally satisfactory.

They give the best value for the money.
They squal custom shoes in style and fit.
Her wearing qualities are manynessed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sele.
From S: to S; saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.



RIPANS O TABULES. The standard cure prescribed by physicians everywhere for the common every-day ills of the household.

Constipation, Headache, Heartburn, Dissiness, Ellionaness, Dyspepsia.

Or by Mail, one bottle, 15 cents; twelve bot RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 Spruce St., New York.

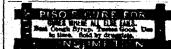




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KIDDER'S PASTILLES Price And Particular Part

C. N. U. No. 6-95 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



Never are kind acts done wipe the weeping eyes, They signal to the skies.

HE AND SHE,

A TALE OF A LONDON SUBURB.

He lived at No. 12 Woodman stree Chelsea. She lived at No. 13. For ten years they had been opposite neighbors, each occupying the draw-ing room apartments. She had taken up her abode there six weeks after He was installed, and in a dull, uninterested way he had watched the unloading of the cab, the taking in of the luggage, the bustling to and fro of the small, slim woman whose face he got a very imperfect glance at. She looked about thirty; not that He cared whether She was twenty or seventy. His heart just then was heavy and sore: he had lost the one relation he had left, the only being in the world he cared for—his old mother-and in place of home and her he was simply now "the drawing room lodger.

And thus ten years stole by, each And thus ten years stole by, each reflecting the other so exactly that, excepting the Christmas visit and the summer holiday, there were no landmarks to point the course of time to Nos. 12 and 18, and then fate. fortune, or whatever name we give to the good providence who disposes trivial circumstances that lead to great events in our lives, arranged that on a certain afternoon in May there were so few letters to write that she would be able to put the finishing touches to a gown she was renovating, she tripped into the Strand, hailed the first omnibus she saw, clambered to the top, and took the only vacant seat. In her anxiety to secure this, she did not notice more than that it was a man next to her, but that man being He, and he having watched her from the time she hailed the bus, was now in a flutter, for she was only just settled when they were at Charing Cross, where he always got down, which he could hardly do now, as, without an explanation, which he could not give, it would seem so very peculiar-some what offensive, indeed. By the time his hesitation was over they were on their way again, and the conductor was collecting the money. She paid her fare. He silently held out the for me?"

when I got home I found her lying, groaning, helpless, on the mat."

"But why did you not come over for me?" extra two pence, which the man, tak-ing with a nod of surprise, she turned her head, and instantly there mounted to her cheeks a rosy color. being of the old school, looked on a blush as one of the most becoming features of a woman.

It was the signal of the weakness of her sex to be answered on the part of the man by a desire to protect, and without hesitation he said, "I think you a d I are going the same way?"
Yes," and her color deepened, "we live opposite each other in the same street."
"Quite two of the oldest inhabit-

ants, I should say."
"It is ten years since I came," and

she gave a sigh. Yes, but I was there before you.

I remember your coming. "I had always lived in the coun-

try, and I suppose I thought this would go on the same for ever, but four years I lost every one belonging to me: home and means were swept away, and I had to begin Terribly hard on a woman," he

said, sympathetically.
"Yes, I've never been away but very nearly nodded, and then I was so frightened that jumped into the cab and told the man to drive as fast as he could."

"And I thought you were late, and it quite fidgeted me, and I gave you a mental scolding, just like I often do on Sundays when you will go out without an umbrella."

Well, but last Sunday you went out without yours, and, more than than that, you left the window open on your bird, and I said to Tottymy cat-" Now that is very thoughtless, for if the sun goes in, Dicky will catch cold."

"And I fear he did catch cold, for he has sat with all his feathers roughed up, looking very reproach-fully at me. You know he is six years old."

"My cat is ten; I can never bear

to think of her age, for when she dies—well, people will think her mistress a very foolish woman."

'Not those who live alone won't.' His tone of sympathy brought a pleasant expression into her eyes. You find your bird company, don't she said, looking at him. That summer when you went away I was quite anxious, fearing the landlady might not look after him properly. You know we missed you dreadfully. Tottle and L."

I can quite believe it. I felt very dull when you were absent.

They both laughed heartily. Suddenly the horses stopped.
"Why, here we are!" he said, looking at her amazed.

It was the corner leading to the street in which they lived.

The way has seemed very short, she said, preparing to get down. "Usually I think our omnibuses go so slowly.

"Do they? I always walk from. Charing Cross. I was just going to get down to-day when you got up and sat down next me." "Yes, I felt my face got quite red

when I saw it was you. I wondered would you speak, and I was so glad when you did."
"I hope, now hope, now, whenever we meet

you will allow me to speak to you.' "I shall be very glad," she said cordially; "it seems so much nicer to have exchanged a few words with Well, we were not like strangers

to each other, were wo?"
"Certainly not; I have felt as if

you were almost a friend for nearly

On the very evening of the day week on which they had met, drawing aside his blind to look at the opposite window-why, there was no light there. How very odd! Thinking he might get from Miss Bates whether she had noticed any departure he said, as she was setting the teapot down: 'Lovely weather for the time of year."

Miss Bates was in a lugubrious frame of mind. "Plenty o' sickness about, I hear. They say," she ad-ded with a sniff and a sigh, "the children's dying like sheep, with addition to a pension she had a little measles, and some parts whole put away, which at her death came houses is down with influenza. I'm to me." Incomes is down with influenza. I me sure I trust we shall be spared, but I doubt it, for there's one of 'em ill bled with my anxiety,"

"No, and yet I have as great a sickness and of old age."

The sudden change in his face assured her that she had thoroughly drenched his vivacity, and following the axiom that having made an impression you should go, Miss Bates left the room. He buttered his toast and poured out his tea, and some minutes later, finding plate and cup empty, he reasonably surmised that he had eaten and drank, but he had done so mechanically, while his thoughts were occupied by the words of his landlay. Poor little woman! Now he knew why the window was dark and the blind remained down. She was ill.

He walked about the room. ooked out of the window; in short, for over an hour he fidgeted over of things, and then that inward tormentor refusing him any peace, he suddenly put on his hat, crossed the road and knocked at the door, determined to ask what was the matter with the lady on the drawing room floor. He had arranged his words, and, the door open, was about to utter them, when, why -no-ves—it was she, she herself. who had answered the door and was ford street office at a much earlier standing before him. "I am so bour, and, full of anticipation that giving it a hearty shake. 'I thought vere ill."

'And you came over to see? Oh how good and kind! That anybody should care cheers me more than I can sav.

"There was no light in your win-low last night, and this morning the blind was down, and while I was wondering what had become of you my landlady told me she had seen

"Yes, but happily not for me. But ou must come in and hear the story. It's poor Keziah, the servant here. She tripped on the stairs and fell lown, and has broken some tendon in her leg. And Mrs. Jenkins is away and the lodgers were out, so that when I got home I found her lying.

for me? "I wish I had now. I did think

of doing so, but fortunately I was able to help her. I managed to get her to bed, but I had to sit up all night with her, and this morning I got the milk boy to go for the docor, and take a telegram telling them could not go to Bedford street. was impossible to leave her alone. but now her sister has come, and Mrs. Jenkins will soon be here, so I am free again. Won't you come up my room?"

She did not wait for a reply, but led the way, saying, as she ushered

"What a pity it is not light: then ou could see my view of your win-

dow.'

was looking round.
"Does it look so? I tried as much

of the furniture for me, and when I was really settled it was sent up. Lodging house rooms are so dreary. In that moment he had compared

once—to spend Christmas with a school friend, who has since gone to India. That was an excitement for me! I looked up and saw you and yery nearly nodded and than I may make the block horsehair-covered chairs and sofa of Miss Bates's drawing room—the rigid back of each one protected by a wool antimacassar—with the homely covered that it is not a support to the same of the same

reigned here.
"As you see,' she said, pointing to the table, "I was just making my-self a cup of tea. Now won't you sit down and join me? That would be showing yourself neighborly.
"I think I have had my tea."

"Think only?"
"Well, 1 know my landlady brought it to me, because it was then he spoke of having seen the doctor here, and I at once jumped at the conclusion that you were ill, because for a week past I have never caught light of you at the window.

And I have never seen you." "No; we don't see unless we

"But I have looked." Not from where you usually stand, or I must have seen you, I be gan to feel a little huffy. I thought, she never fancies I mean to presume on that little chat we had together?'

"Why, of course not. How could I? I was only afraid I might have let my tongue run too quickly."
"Come, come!" he said, smiling. 'It has taken us ten years to break the ice. It must not take us ten

more before we thaw." While he spoke his eyes were following her—watching her measure out the tea, pour the water from the kettle. He did not offer to help her; the sight of a woman doing these trifling acts brought to him a pleasura-

ble sense of her. "You are looking very tired," he said as she sat down waiting for the tea to draw.

"That is partly because I was up all night, and then during the day I have felt rather anxious about being away from the office."
"Oh, don't worry about that.

They'll get on all right without you." "Yes. I know they will, but I don't want them to find that out. There are so many women out of employ-ment, and some know French and German, which I don't and others thave a home with their parents, and could take a smaller salary. Oh, it does not do to stop away. When I does not do to stop away. found that poor thing lying helpless on the mat I thought supposing this was my case, what would become of me? It isn't death I fear—sooner or later that comes to all—but old age, sickness, sends a shiver through mo.

1? I got thirty shillings a week. That is not quite £80 a year. 'And you manage to live here on that? "I pay my way. Why? Does

that sound to you very little?' "I suppose they do pay men better, and it's well they do, for you want more than we do, and you are not able to manage as well."

"I am in a fire insurance society, he said. "The salaries there from one hundred to three. W I had £100 it did not matter to me. My mother was living then, and in

"That reminds me," he said,

"Elizabeth!" he repeated, softly. My mother was called Elizabeth."

ute the next up I bob again." '. You always struck me as being

very cheerful."
"What! did I seem cheerful from over the way! Dear me! How little | Penobscots and the Passamaquaddys,

my feeling toward you."

Good-by."

her surprise he was gone.

A wave of hot color went over her, and well climbed with moss. What did it mean? What did he is a feeling among owners of forest think? Surely at her age no one could misunderstand her? The tears first proprietors, have a claim to resprang to her eyes and fell in a quick side in the wilderness wherever they shower. * * * The door being choose, and, as they are peaceable opened made her look up. It was He back again.

When I got into the street I found piece of woodland is seldom refused When I got into the successful. I had left my hat behind," he was saying; and She, making an effort at regaining her self-possession, answered, "Oh, what a pity! Did you. he was them.

This brought him into the room,

crying!" he exclaimed.
"I? No. no"—and s self to smile.

your eyes are full of tears. the matter? Have I offended you!

turned toward the door, came back and standing in front of her said: "Silly! If you think yourself silly what will you say of me? You were surprised to see me go. It was because I feared you would think I had taken leave of my senses if I stayed,

"Why?" "Why? Recouse all at truth flashed upon me. Suddenly I knew why I had felt so angry because I had not seen you at your window: why I was so anxious when I thought you were ill; what made me come over to find out the truth about you; the reason that seeing you here made me rejoice and feel happy. It is that I love you. Oh, has not come now; for years it has been growing upon me, only I the slightest interest for me. For children. ten years I had blamed you, pitied

mistake. I have been talking to you. and you feel sorry for me. No, no; forget what you have said. In the

morning everything will look differ-ent to you. Pity is not love."

"But it is akin to it. If I give you love can you not give me pity?"
"I pity you! Why, you have brought all the sunlight I have known for years to me. When you spoke to me on the top of that omnibus I

could have hugged you."
"Hug me now," he said—for the temerity of quiet men is remarkable them on his shoulders, and looking at her, continued: 'We are two very lonely beings; a kindly Providence, as it seems to me, has brought us to gether. Can you trust yourself to me? I would strive to make you

happy.'' She tried to speak, tried to force back her tears, but the happy flow would come. "It is because I am so happy," she said; "for I must tell you that often and often, years ago, when I felt so solitary, I have drawn aside my blind and looked over at your window, and, picturing you sit-ting there alone, I have said: 'Why couldn't it be that we took a fancy to each other? He looks so nice and kind, but if he married it would be

to a young girl, not to me.'

But you are young." "I--I am 38.

"Then have you nothing put by?" give notice that you are going to propped into a liaif grown body, at tremes. The winters are bitterly straps of plaid going from the belt have pounds only. How could leave at your office and I will tell in the case of Means.

them at mine that I want my holi-

day."
"It must be a dream," and she put up her hand and pushed back her hair. 'It cannot be reality. Of late I have felt quite frightened, thinking how sad it would be if you

"A similar dread has haunted me especially to-day, when I saw the blind down. But now we shall leave together, and we will go down to Putney: The old house I lived in from a boy is there, and it is vacant too, and we will make it our home, and, as before, the dear name of its mistress will be Elizabeth Morley,

A Mischleyous Duke.

loneliness oppresses me."

"I know. Why, I can't tell you the pleasure it gives me to have somebody drinking tea with me, to be able to speak of things we feel—

at the table. Another time, I think things that give one sorrow or joy. it was at Bombay, when a large en The men at the office are all good fellows and very kind to me, but I should never dream of talking to them as I have to you. They would not understand."

I was at Bombay, when a large entertainment was given in honor of the young princes, between the parts them as I have to you. They would not understand."

George hopped away from the supper to change the music of the bandmen, He did not answer in words, but so that when they returned to their he gave her a nod of sympathy, and places a poor bewildered flutist found stooped down to stroke the cat. the score of the cornet upon his mustooped down to stroke the cat.

'Now, Totty, get up and be sic stand, and the violinist the page friendly to Mr. —'' She stopped, of the planist. But the prince had have not exchanged names yet. My have not exchanged names yet. My have not exchanged names yet. My have not exchanged names is Robert Morley."

And mine Elizabeth Davidson." or two, offered a Bible to both as a always another side to his character. parting gift. Quite recently the bishop was invited to Sandringham, And my father Robert-Robert The Prince of Wales showed him the is a very dear name to me. He had such a generous, sweet nature. When I think of his trust I feel do believe," added his royal high-When I think of his trace. Not ness, "that my son has rend a chap-ashamed of my despondency. Not ness, "that my son has rend a chap-that I am despondent long. My dis-ter from that book every day since you put it into his hands."—Chicago

The Indians of Maine.

Maine's two Indian tribes, over the why! Dear me! How itsile fenoiscots and the Passamaquaddys, I dreamed that any one was taking, the tiniest bit of interest in me. I am so glad I know now—so glad that ways of living. But the nomadic we have spoken to each other, and that we are so friendly!"

Henoiscots and the Passamaquaddys, wear the dress of the wiltes, was of the most part have adopted there are so glad that ways of living. But the nomadic spirit is still strong within them, and the summer finds parties camped He had risen from his chair and at the various Maine watering places seemed suddenly about to go. She, a making and selling beaded purses little embarrassed that he had not responded, added. "At least that is trinkets, while the squaws turn many feeling toward you." a silver piece by telling fortunes. In 'Is it!" he said stiffly. "I for some wood lot, where the ash tree got it was so late; I really must go. that supplies them with working material is plentiful, they sometimes And before she had recovered from build their camps of logs and sap-ner surprise he was gone. build their camps of logs and sap-plings, roofed with bark or shingles and do little damage to valuable forest growth, permission to occupy a

An Ever-Bearing Orange Tres.

Mr. Simms, the proper founder of this most valuable fruit, says it is a followed to the grave by a howling true citrus vulgaris, found while in the white-scarved clan, besides all the and nearer to her. "Why, you are crying!" he exclaimed.

Apopka hammock, without the bitter "1? No. no"—and she forced hereif to smile.

"But you are. Your face is wet; our eyes are full of tears. What is -the sour orange with the sweet-No, but I thought that perhaps I and of holding the fruit on the tree "Oh, but what a cozy room!" He had offended you—you seemed to go had halted just inside the door and was looking round.

"Does it look so? I tried as much as I could to make it like my old home. A few friends bought in some that makes me so silly."

"No, but I thought that pernaps I for months after they are funly ripe. Had offended you—you seemed to go the original tree now has both green and ripe oranges, and they are picked ripe; juicy and delicious any day in that makes me so silly."

He stood for a moment irresolute, one, with less rag and but very few seeds, and for home use every garden from Tampa to Brunswick should possess it. It surely must prove valuable as a market variety. Only to beating bamboos, so that no thief, think of it—a ripe orange picked unless he bestone-deaf, need ever be think of it—a ripe orange picked unless he be stone-from the tree every morning before caught in the act. breakfast the year round! A guargreen and ripe fruit.

A Valuable Primer.

Last week at a Boston auction a little primer brought \$825. The primer which brought this almost fabulous sum consisted of an Indian translation and the English version. printed on opposite pages, a little book which our forefathers prepared did not know. How should 1? No book which our forefathers prepared other woman but you has ever had for circulation among the Indian

The book measures hardly more you, scolded you, worried myself than 422 inches; if that, and is bound about you. What more could I do? than 422 inches; if that, and is bound in its original calfskin. The English title page reads as fellows: "The Inguis to Rend the Indian Language, and Milk for Babes. Boston: Printed MDCCXLVII." It was bought by Littlefield, a Boston dealer, hot competitor was Eames, of the Lennox Library in New York, where is the only other copy known to exist, with thirty pages missing.

Relics of the Saxons,

Suxon relics have been found in reat abundance lately in a cemetery in Sussex, England. In one grave were two elaborately ornamented vessels and a trumpet-shaped glass utensil. In other graves were found a spear, a circular bronze brooch, bronze knife and knife sheath, a bronze ring, with two toothpicks and one earpick attached, a drinking cup of clay and a number of colored beads. Upon a skeleton there were 151 beads of clay and glass suspended on a string from the neck to the

A Phenomenal Planist.

Joseph Hoffman, the phenomenal soventeen he is a great planist, and even painfully familiar. music becomes fascinating beneath his fingers. The boy is young, but and his mind is old—uncannily old where "And I am 45. We have no time it is applied to music, whatever it to spare, you see. Already we have may be when brought into contact wasted ten years. I shall put up with other subjects. A full grown the bauns immediately. You must soul seems to have been arbitrarily

CHINA'S CAPITAL.

SQUALOR AND SPLENDOR OF THE CITY OF PEKIN.

It Differs From Other Chinese Cities, Fascination of the Crowded Streets The Emperor's Home.

Pekin must be seen to be under-stood. Not even in the East can there elsewhere be found so strange combination of squalor. splendor. A person may live for years in one of China's well-kept foreign settlements and continue to wonder why railroads are not built. No, and yet I have as great a thoroughly mischievous. Many of dread of sickness and of old age. His pranks were played on that factor year I live the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his plantings appropriate the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his plantings appropriate the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my mous voyage round the world. We the Emperor and his planting the sense of my men at last Pekin is lacteria, when developing in the organization of the empire is an albuminoid poison called a toxine, when developing in the organization of the empire is an albuminoid poison called a toxine, when the organization of the empire is a sense of my men at last Pekin is necessary and the organization of the complex of the capital of the capital of the empire is a sense of my men at last Pekin is necessary and the organization of the capital of the capit the Emperor and his closest advisers can see for themselves are allowed to go to rack and ruin before their eyes, why should snything be done to open up and improve the rest of the contract of a child, generates a toxine the contract of a child, generates a toxine that produces the systemic condition

the country? the country?

The city wall's sixteen gates, surmounted by brick towers, built with rows of portholes, are all locked and barred soon after dark. Riding over under proper conditions they will proper conditions they will be all the proper conditions the diversions in foreign residents' mo-notonous lives, and if a pony goes lame, or the time has been miscalculated, and the gate reached a few moments late, there is nothing for it but resignation. Bribes, threats, if it had been formed in the or promises are of no avail, and the ism. But the virulence of the night must be passed in a dirty inn

ontside the wall Pekin, barring its filth and smells. differs much from other Chinese cities. While the streets of the great southern towns often do not measure more than eight or ten feet across, those of Pekin are very wide. are unpayed, and most of them almost impassable to foot passengers. Even on pony-back one runs a real danger of being submerged in a mud-hole. People who cannot ride use mulelitters, sedan-chairs, or two-wheeled springless "Pekin carts," which uness well furnished with mattresses give their occupants famous shakings. And these impossible thoroughtoxine be injected into a vein of a fares are lined by fine shops, the entire facades of many being clabentire facades of many being clab, poisoned. But by repeating the in-orately carved and entirely overlaid jection from time to time, in progres-

garbage, and other things too noisome to describe, Pekin's streets, with their golden shops and pictures; que animal has become immune to the their golden shops and picturesque sign-boards, their overflowing life In and gayety, are fascinating. Their tree great width is often practically con-Their tracted to narrowness by tents, booths, movable restaurants, annihilatory barbers' shops, etc. sides are crowded with buyers, sellers, jugglers, fortune-tellers, and musicians. Through the centre pass long strings of camels laden with brick tea for Russia, or coals from Tartary, Manchu men and women or horseback, and innumerable pro cessions-mandarins' chairs. ceded by twenty or thirty retainers with umbrellas, flags, banners, etc. brides escorted to their future homes by troops of friends, small boys who explode firecrackers, and men who carry scarlet boxes containing the wedding gifts and trousseau: corpses elaborate "joss pidgin" pageants with their roast pigs, gilt-paper pagodas, pyramids of artificial flowers

and other sacrificial offerings.

Every morning before dawn cares are driven about the town in order to take away children, living or dead. of whom the parents wish to rid themselves. The dead are thrown into pits without the walls, and covered with quicklime; the living are taken to the "temple of the newborn," and cared for at the expense of the state. At night, as the street, are not lighted, people going abroad must depend upon their own lanterns. Watchmen pace about continuelly

antee is given by Mr. Simms that "Hwang Ching," or "Forbidden about three feet high, while some of the original tree was found in the City," where the Emperor and court the stems were more than an inch in month of August full of bloom and reside, enclose about four square diameter. Mr. Lee recently sent a miles. Formerly a good view of its bushel of sweet potatoes to the edi picturesque buildings, lakes, bridges, tor of the above-named journal and artificial hills could be obtained which averaged two and a half pound. and artificial hills could be obtained from the famous marble bridge, but this foreigners have recently been forbidden to cross. "Thi Shan," or "Coal Hill," lying north of the palace, is, however, visible from all parts of the city. Its five summits are crowned with as many temples, which the "Son of Heaven" may daily watch falling into decay.

For the cultivation of a meek-and humble spirit, a residence in Pekin is strongly to be recommended. Few strangers can, however, avail them selves of the privilege, for, as only Chinese merchants are allowed to do business there, the foreign population is limited to the diplomatic circle, officials, students connected with the Chinese customs service, and a few missionaries. The diploducive to humility, generally having indeed, the contrary effect on tho who follow it. But in Pekin the dip-lomats are lambs. Every year sees the liberties of foreigners in Pekin further restricted. Even the priv ilege of walking on the city wall is now denied them, and as it is not possible to walk elsewhere, all who do not ride must exercise within their own "compounds." They may skate, however, in winter, go to balls, and to plenty of dinner-parties where rules of precedence are observed with great strictness. The foreign legations, or prisons

as they may almost be called, are as a rule so tastefully furnished and arranged as to make them at least gilded cages. Some of the buildings have been expressly constructed by boy pianist, is fulfilling his early to foreign notions not altogether promise. Although he is only convenient, is heautiful both without and within; the decoration of the familiar dining and drawing rooms being es-beneath pecially fine. In summer the dip-oung, but lomats and their families migrate to a picturesque group of temples some forty miles or so distant from the city, where they live in rather picnic fashion.

not as long, are far hotter than those of Hong Kong, which lies within the tropics. The atmosphere is so luminous and clear that every object stands out against it with a singular distinctness. The city glows olor, and there is so much that is beautiful to be seen that one almost forgets the horrors.-[New York

NEW DIPHTRERIA CURE.

Method of Developing the Anti-Tox-

The new treatment of diphtheria is practical application of the latest advances of experimental bacteriols why this, that, and the other is not gy. The general facts upon which lone. But when at last Pekin is it is based are briefly these: Certain called diphtheria.

the open country is one of the chief grow and multiply and produce the diversions in foreign residents' momay now be separated from the bacteria by filtration, and if introduced into an organism by inoculation it will produce the disease as readily as if it had been formed in the organease thus produced will vary with the quantity of the toxine injected. Moreover, if the first dose given is so small as to produce only slight illness, a larger quantity may be introduced a few days later without producing a corresponding effect; and progressively larger doses may be administered from time to time, until at last the animal receives with impunity doses many times larger than could possibly be borne at first

In the case of the diphtheria toxine, for example (obtained, as has been said, by growing the diphtheria bacillus in meat broth), if fifteen toxine be injected into a yein of a the horse the animal will be severely sing doses, at the end of three or In spite of mud-holes, heaps of four months the animal will bear a

disease. If now a vein of the immune animal be opened and some blood withdrawn, the serum of that blood (the other constituents being removed) may be injected into the system of another animal or a human being without ill effect, and the animal or human being thus inoculated be comes immune to the disease, in virtue of the inoculation. More than that, if the organism inoculated had already acquired the disease, the inoculation, within reasonable limits, is curative. For example, if a child has been exposed to diphtheria, ulation with the serum of a horse rendered immune to diphtheria, as above described, will prevent development of the disease At a later age inoculation tends to cure the

These are the facts as applied in he new serum treatment of diphtheria.

A Remarkable Statement.

A Southern reader sends us'a clipring taken from the Weekly Progress, of Chase City. Va., in which it says that Mr. L. R. Butler, who lives a few miles from that city, claims to have raised twenty-seven pumpkins from one seed, the vines running a distance of over thirty feet, through strip of woods out into an opening, and was checked in its growth by some one stepping on the end of the vine and breaking it. The largest of the twenty-seven pumpkins grown he claims, would fill a half-bushel measure. The leaves of the vine en-The yellow tiled walls surrounding tirely covered the ground and were which averaged two and a half pounds weighing as much as five pounds.-Yew York Witness.

Poison on Bank Notes

bank teller of Vienna recently A bank teller of Vienna recently lied from the effects of moistening nis fingers with saliva at the lip when counting money. At the first revision of the vaults it fell to his lot o count a large number of small bills and, although repeatedly warned, continued mechanically to touch his ips when his fingers became too dry That evening he felt a smarting pain in his lips, but did not attend to it until a swelling had set in the next day He then consulted a surgeon, wh nsisted upon an immediate opera ion on the tumor, that had in the meantime assumed alarming proportions, as indispensable. A consultaion of eminent specialists declared is condition critical, but decided ipon the operation as a possible hance. In spite of the operation the patient died three days after of lood poisoning.

A Remedy for Hourseness.

If you are troubled with hourseness here is a way to get rid of it. The advice is given to the Morning Advertiser's readers by a famous hront specialist.

Nothing is better for hoarseness than the inhalation of steam. Take a teaspoonful of compound tineture of benzoin and put it in a quart of boiling water. Make a funnel out of the different governments, while boiling water. Make a funnel out of others are Chinese palaces. The English legation, which belongs to the latter class, although according water and inhale the steam through while boiling water. Make a funnel out of The a piece of newspaper, place it over the small end. This should be don son should not expose himself for at east two hours after each inhalation. In from twenty-four to thirty-six ours the hoarseness will disappear.

Plaids are used in combination with plain goods, and a pretty school dress is made with a plaid skirt or The climate of Pekin is one of ex- plain wool blouse waist and wide

GIANT SHELLS.

Curious and Wonderful Forms of Deep-Sea Life.

In our own time there are giganshells, their presence sometimes being disagreeably forced upon the finder. In the South Pacific, where the ocean is apparently cut up with small islands or reefs of coral, the tridaena, or lung of the clams, is found—a gigantic two-valved shell, with deep radiations or convolutions, that often weigh five hundred pounds

These monsters are found imbedded in the coral rock, a singular frill of lightly-colored fiesh only appearing above the surface. This habit has been the cause of a number of accidents to natives as well as white The locality where they are found is frequented by collectors of marine curiosities, who send the shells, sea fans and corals to America and Europe, where they are dis-tributed to the curiosity dealers all over the world.

In searching for shells, the collec-tors wade along the shallow lagoons or reefs, followed by a flat-bottomed boat, into which they toss their vari-

ous finds. On one occasion on inexperienced man war hunting for shells without a boat, having merely a native het thrown over his shoulders. Seeing what he thought was a large sea anemone of beautiful tints, he struck it with his foot, and in an instant was thrown upon his face screaming with agony. The seeming anemone was a giant shell that, startled at the sudden attack, had closed its huge valves and held the collector a prisoner as firmly as though he had been clasped by a vise; in fact, the shells cut through skin and bones.

The unfortunate man was some distance from help, and as he had started at low tide, the treacherous waters were rising. For an hour the victim underwent untold agonies of pain and apprehension, fearing that the tide would rise above his lips. Struggles were useless, and he heroically waited until a canoe came in sight, when he signalled the occu-pants, who, after much difficulty, released him, the animal having to be killed by severing the great mus-cles that held the shells together.

A number of such instances are on record, and large sharks have been caught by the shells in the same way. Some natives at the New Hebrides Islands, seeing an unusual commotion, some distance from shore, went out and found a ten-foot shark beating the water; hurling itself this way and that, as though held by some and that, as though need by some enemy. Approaching, they found that the big fish was held firmly by the tail, the lobe of which had touched the fleshy portion of the

shell and been caught To excavate one of these giants often requires the work of several men for a week, as the shell at times is deeply incased in the solid coral which has to be cut away. One animal taken was served as a dinner to the crews of two vessels, affording a meal to fifty men. One species of these shells is very common, and is used as an ornament, while others serve as receptacles for holy water in churches and cathedrals.

Primitive Lighting Systems.

In the long series which has led up to our present lighting systems America appears at both ends of the string. Just as the American are light is the highest conception of the laylight maker, the torch of the Inlian has been found to be the crudest effort ever made by man to count the inches before his nose in the darkness. These torches were naught but for pine twigs, twisted together, and set on fire by sparks created by the friction of two pieces of bark or board. But as the savage broiled his meat on wooden spits over his bon-fire, he noticed that the fat clinging to the wood caused it to flame mo brightly, so he made the first step candle making by greasing pine wood and afterward by sticking torches through the bodies of fish or birds, a custom which still prevails he natives of the

coast and the Esquimaux of Alaska.

In the South Sea Islands the savages string oily nuts on sticks, which are kept burning during their refigious performances, and the Malays co ous performances, and the manys go-further by using bundles of resin wrapped in palm leaves, while the early English and Scandinavians dipped rushes in heated fat and afterward wrapped cloth fiber in rolls of wax—hence the growth of the tal-low and wax candle. The first use of the candle in China and Japan, how-ever, is lost in obscurity. The use of the candle in most countries may mestic animals and honey bees into

the territory.
Likewise, the lamp is found in its crudest form among the aborigines of this country. The Esquimaux of this country. The Esquimaux found on the beach a stone with a natural depression in it, which he filled with seal fat, and used a moss wick. This is also repeated among the earliest tribes of other countries, the next step in the direction of a globular vessel for oil being the irregular earthen saucer, while in America turnips have been found hollowed out for this purpose, and among the Pennsylvania Dutch the primitive form crops up to-day in the use of the tin pan, with a tallow

Great Ancient Cities.

The greatest cities of ancient times were Babylon and Rome, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The former is said to have had an area of 100 to 200 square miles; its houses were three or four stories high, but palaces and gardens occupied much of the vast area, so that the population was not what the figures would seem to indicate.

In fact, it is said by one historian that nine-tenths of this area was taken up by gardens and orchards. The total population of the city under Nebuchadnezzar and his son Evil-Merodach, is estimated at over 2,000,-Rome reached its greatest size during the fourth century of our era, and its population was then about 2,500,000.

Deep sea soundings of 4,500 fath-oms were taken on the coast of Alas-